The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1022—Vol. XXV.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1855. [Price 6d.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM—IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

[*Concluded from last week's Mining Journal.*]

Matters rested thus till April, 1853, when the plaintiff, by his solicitor, again applied to the defendants, and a further correspondence ensued, which continued to July, 1853. In August, 1853, this bill was filed. The bill alleges, amongst other things, —paragraph 11—"The defendants allege that the plaintiff had not paid certain calls made by the company on his shares therein, and that by reason thereof the defendants had a right and a power to declare his said shares to be forfeited, and that, accordingly, at a meeting alleged by defendants to have been held 31st May, 1850, at which defendants were alone present, and in the absence of plaintiff, they declared the plaintiff's said shares to be forfeited, and they allege that thereupon he ceased to have any share or interest in the said partnership, or in its property or effects, whereas plaintiff charges that even were he in arrear of any calls duly made, which he by no means admits, the defendants had no right or power to forfeit his shares in the said company, for by the Cost-book System, as recognised in Cornwall, a company carried on on such a system, have no right or power to forfeit shares for non-payment of calls, unless there is a special provision to enable them to do so, written and entered in the cost-book, or Deed of Settlement, of such company, and there is no such provision written or entered in the said cost-book of the said Goldscope Mining Company, or in any Deed of Settlement thereof; and, moreover, the plaintiff charges that no resolution was ever duly passed by the said Goldscope Mining Company declaring his shares to be forfeited, and that no such resolution was even ever passed by the defendants themselves, either on the said 31st May, 1850, or at any other time, and no minute of any meeting of the said company on that day, or of any such resolution passed on that day, is entered in the said cost-book, or in the minute book of the said company; and the plaintiff further charges that long after the 37st May, 1850, the day on which the defendants pretend they declared the plaintiff's shares to be forfeited, the defendants treated the plaintiff as being still a partner in the said company, and on the 26th of August, 1850, the defendant Chapman wrote and sent a letter to the plaintiff, in which he stated to the plaintiff as follows:—'Every day is increasing your proportion of cost in the adventure,' and by the said adventure the said Chapman meant the said Goldscope Mining Company." The defendants, by their answer, deny these allegations, and insist upon the forfeiture, and evidence has been entered into on both sides as to there being or not being a custom in mines worked on the Cost-book System as recognised in Cornwall, to forfeit the interests of shareholders in the mines for non-payment of calls.

The cause was heard before the Master of the Rolls on the 9th June, 1854, and his Honour was of opinion that the alleged custom of forfeiture was not established, but that the declaration of forfeiture by the defendants on the 31st May, 1850, brought the adventure to a conclusion, so far as the plaintiff was concerned, and accordingly he (the Master of the Rolls) pronounced the following decree—a decree which declares that the adventure was concluded, so far as the plaintiff was concerned, on the 31st May, 1850, and directs these accounts to be taken: "An account of what was due to and from the plaintiff, including the value of his interest in the moneys, machinery, stock, mines, and property of the adventure on the 31st May, 1850; and if it shall appear that any balance was then due to the plaintiff, it is ordered that an account be taken of the subsequent profits (if any) of the said adventure. And his Honour doth declare that in such case the plaintiff is entitled to so much of such profits of the said adventure as have been occasioned by, or are attributable to, that balance, as forming a portion of the capital of the said adventure, or to interest on such balance at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, at the option of the plaintiff; and it is ordered that the defendants do indemnify the plaintiff against the covenants and liabilities of the lease in the pleadings mentioned or otherwise of the concern—such indemnity to be settled by the judge, to whose court this cause is attached, in case the parties differ about the same." Then there are the usual directions for making just allowances, and no costs on either side.

The decree, therefore, adopts the principle of the case of Wedderburn *v.* Wedderburn, and directing a valuation of this gentleman's interest in the concern, deducts from the value the arrears which were due from him, considers the rest as remaining in the partnership, and gives the plaintiff an account of the profits, so far as they have been derived from what, upon that estimate, is to be considered as having remained in the partnership.

The plaintiff has appealed from this decree. I fully agree with the Master of the Rolls in thinking that the evidence fails to establish the custom of forfeiture in which the defendants have insisted. The right of forfeiture is one *strictissimi juris*, and the evidence to establish such right ought to be clear and distinct. But the evidence on the part of the defendants on this point seems to me to be far from satisfactory.

The bill alleges that the right to forfeit exists only where there is a special provision for enabling it to be entered in the cost-book, or Deed of Settlement, and not upon custom independent of agreement; but the defendant's witnesses are silent upon this distinction. They state, indeed, that it is a principle and usage of the Cost-book System, as recognised in Cornwall and Devon; and I observe here that they introduce Devon into their evidence, although the original agreement between the parties referred to, the mode of carrying on the business in Cornwall, and not in Cornwall and Devon, and the county of Devon, is only introduced in the memorandum of the 6th of March, 1849. There is no reference that I can find in the cost-book to the custom of the courts of Devon, except a very cursory reference to it in the memorandum of the 6th of March, 1849. However, they state that it is a principle and usage of the Cost-book System, as recognised in Cornwall and Devon, that the companies have power to declare shares forfeited for non-payment of calls. But this may very well be, if it be the custom in those counties to insert in the cost-book, or Deed of Settlement, a provision for enabling such forfeiture; and none of these witnesses state whether, in the instances deposed to by them, in which forfeitures have been declared, such a provision existed or not. On the other hand, the witnesses on the part of the plaintiff expressly take the distinctions between the cases in which the cost-books, or Deeds of Settlement, contain provisions for enabling forfeiture, and those in which such provision is contained, and wholly deny the existence of the right of forfeiture in cases of the latter class. And this evidence is strongly confirmed by what appears to be the practice of the Stannaries Court, in which the course is not to declare the shares of defaulters forfeited, but to sell them, and hand back to defaulters the surplus proceeds, after payment of their calls in arrear.

I feel no difficulty, therefore, on this part of the case; but beyond this, I regret to say that I am unable to concur in the judgment of the Master of the Rolls. His Honour has been of opinion that the declaration of the forfeiture worked a determination of the adventure, so far as the plaintiff is concerned, and gave the defendants a right to take the plaintiff's interest at its then value, accounting to him for the subsequent profits, so far as they may have been derived from the excess of the value above the amount of the calls in arrear. I should have been glad to have concurred in this conclusion, but I find myself unable to do so. This is an adventure in which, as to the material part of the property involved in it, there was a legal interest vested in the plaintiff up to the moment when the alleged declaration of forfeiture was made. The plaintiff had, beyond all question, a joint interest in the adventure; and it is difficult to say how the alleged declaration of forfeiture, which there was no authority to make, could operate to destroy that interest, or to alter or affect to. The decree seems to have proceeded on the ground that no time being limited for the duration of the adventure, the defendants had full power to determine it, and that it was determined by the declaration of forfeiture. But the object of the declaration was to determine the adventure, not as to all the adventurers, but as to the plaintiff alone, entitling the defendants to the plaintiff's share; and I do not see how, in the absence of any special provision for the purpose, the defendants could have the right so to determine.

Assuming, however, that the declaration of forfeiture worked a determination of the adventure, so far only as the plaintiff was concerned, does it follow that the defendants were entitled to take the plaintiff's share at its then value? In ordinary partnerships, dissoluble at will, the dissolution of the partnership must be followed by the winding-up of the concern. No partner is entitled to take to himself the share of another partner in the concern at its then estimated value, and without going the length of holding that mining adventurers are to be considered in all respects as trading partnerships. I certainly am not prepared to hold that there is so great a difference between them as could entitle these defendants so to take the plaintiff's shares. Special provisions may be, and no doubt generally are, inserted in agreements for carrying on mining adventures, to provide for the event of any of the adventurers making default in payment of their due proportions of the expenses of the concern; but if there be no such provision contained in the agreement, I cannot think that the adventurers who have paid up can be entitled to take the law into their own hands as against defaulters. Resort, as I think, must in such cases be had to a court of justice, to determine what is right to be done between the parties. Possibly the course adopted in the Stannaries Court may be that which, in ordinary cases, it would be right to pursue, but of course each case will be governed by its own circumstances.

It was said, however, that whatever might have been the plaintiff's rights if he had come promptly to this Court for relief, he is not now entitled to call for its interference; that whilst the adventure was doubtful he permitted the defendants to incur expenditure on the speculation, and that he has only come forward to assert his title when the adventure was likely to be attended with success. His letter of the 15th of April, 1851, certainly gives colour to this charge, and it is on this part of the case I have felt the greatest difficulty. The Court has leant strongly against conduct of this description, and with great justice. Adventures of this nature are necessarily speculative, and it is unjust that parties who have refused to bear the burthen of the expenditure whilst the speculation is doubtful should come in and claim the benefit of it when it has turned out to be advantageous. But, on the other hand, it would be scarcely less unjust to lay down as a general rule, that no shareholder in a mine shall be entitled to relief in equity when the adventure becomes productive unless he has paid up his calls while the adventure continued to be unproductive. Persons who enter into speculations of this description must be taken to have looked to the means of those with whom they embark in the adventure, and to calculate on the extra burthen which may fall on them, if the means of their co-adventurers prove inadequate to meet the expenditure. They have besides, as I think, the right to resort to a court of justice to determine what is just to be done when their co-adventurers do not supply their just proportions of capital; it does not, therefore, seem to me it would be right to hold that the adventurers who continue in the concern would, in all cases, be entitled to appropriate to themselves all the profits of the adventure when it turns out to be advantageous, as against those who have failed to make good their contributions. Each case of this description must, I think, be governed by its own circumstances; and what is mainly to be looked at, in my opinion, is whether there has been a purpose of abandonment on the part of those who have made default in their contributions. If there has been such a purpose of abandonment, the parties cannot be relieved when the adventure becomes profitable. If there has not, why are the defaulting parties to be deprived of any benefit which may result to them from the other adventurers being compelled to resort to a court of justice for relief? Looking at the present case, in this point of view, I have, thought not without considerable doubt, arrived at the conclusion that this plaintiff is entitled to relief. He distinctly asserted his title, and gave notice to the defendants that he disputed their right to forfeit his shares before the forfeiture was declared. His title was recognised by the defendant Chapman, under whom the defendant Clarke in part claims in August, 1850; for, notwithstanding what is said in the answers, I think that the letter of that date cannot be regarded otherwise than as a recognition of the plaintiff's title. He again asserted his title in April and October, 1851; and in November, 1851, he re-asserted it, and in effect gave notice to the defendants that they would proceed at their peril; and, although he made no further assertion of the title until April, 1853, and did not file this bill until August in that year, I think he may fairly be considered to have rested during that interval upon the notice which he had previously given. I am the more satisfied at the conclusion at which I have arrived, as there is a legal interest in a considerable part, if not the whole, of these mines remaining vested in the plaintiff, and under the circumstances of this case I certainly cannot see my way to declare him a trustee of that interest for the defendant Clarke, which, as it seems to me, would be almost the necessary consequence of holding that his beneficial interest in the property had ceased. I am still more satisfied with the conclusion, because I observe the plaintiff had paid up more than his share of the capital originally agreed to be subscribed. It appears, I think, he had paid somewhere about 400*l.*, the original capital, which was agreed to be subscribed, being 1500*l.*, his share of which, taking the one-third, and the one-sixth of the one-third, would be less than the amount which, by the answer of these defendants, in paragraph 6, is stated to have been actually paid by him. Although, therefore, I think the plaintiff is entitled to relief, I think he is not entitled to it to the extent that is asked. There is a case of exclusion; and he is, therefore, entitled to a declaration that the adventure ought to be determined. But the expense of carrying on these mines had fallen on the defendants, and the conduct of the business had been left to them; and I think, therefore, the plaintiff must submit to the defendants being allowed interest on the excess of their expenditure beyond their due proportion, and must be put on the terms of not questioning any expenditure *bona fide* made by the defendants in carrying on the mines.

It was argued on the part of the defendants, that after the declaration of forfeiture they could not have claimed against the plaintiff as a partner, and that he ought not, therefore, so to be permitted to claim against them. But the answer to this part of the question is, that the defendants were prevented claiming against the plaintiff only by their own unauthorised act. Several points have been adverted to; such, for instance, that there was no declaration of forfeiture entered in the cost-book, and various other points of that description. It may be as well to add, that I think this case very clearly distinguishable from the case of Prendergast *v.* Turton, and that nothing I have said is intended in any way to detract from the authority of that case, in which I fully concur. Under the circumstances of the case, I think it will be better to reserve the question of sale.

The proper decree will be to declare that the adventure ought to be determined, and to determine it accordingly. To direct an account of all sums of money paid, laid out, and expended on and about the adventure, and of the sums contributed by the plaintiff and defendants respectively for that purpose. An account, also, of the produce and profits of the mines received by the plaintiff and defendants respectively, with directions that, in taking the accounts, the defendants be allowed interest at 5 per cent. on the excess of their expenditure, and that the plaintiff be not allowed to call in question any expenditure *bona fide* made in carrying on the mines, the plaintiff undertaking to pay his due proportion of the expenses to be incurred beyond the receipts; appoint a receiver and manager to carry on the mines until further order, with liberty to each party to propose himself; reserve the question of sale for further consideration. There can be no costs if the bill and the decree must remain as it is; that there should be no costs up to the hearing.

Lord Justice Knight Bruce.—Although there are differences between Turton *v.* Prendergast and the present case—differences, I think, favourable to the present plaintiff, I am not sure that he has not so acted as to bring himself within reach of the principles on which that decision proceeded, so as to render the dismissal of his bill a correct and proper course. I cannot, however, but recollect that he seems under the grant or let made by Lieut.-Col. Wyndham, to have acquired a legal title which legal title, if acquired, has not, in my opinion, been defeated or affected by anything that has taken place. It seems to me still available in a court of law to the plaintiff, and accordingly, as I view the matter, if he were to bring an action against the defendant Clarke, or against both the defendants, founded on that grant or let, and their disturbance or ouster of the plaintiff, as one of the grantees named in it, the action would be successful; and execution in it could not properly be restrained at law, or in another suit here, on any ground appearing on the evidence before us. These considerations, and a portion, at least, of the defendant's conduct, with reference to their disputes with the plaintiff, have made me doubt the propriety of dismissing his bill—a doubt increased by the view taken of the case by my learned brother; and, on the whole, I think that I may, consistently with my duty, accede to the order proposed by him, which, if the bill ought not be dismissed, is, I conceive, the right order to make.

Mr. Follett: Your lordship will, probably, give us a note of the decree.

Lord Justice Turner: Yes.

RATING OF MINES.

Mr. Michael Williams has presented the following petition to the House of Commons, from the Redruth Union for the Relief of the Poor, praying that the royalty, or dues, from the produce of copper, tin, and lead mines in the county of Cornwall, may be rated to the Poor and Highway Rates:

To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Hon. the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the Board of Guardians of the Redruth Union, in the county of Cornwall,—Humbly Sheweth:—

That in consequence of the peculiar nature of mining operations in Cornwall, the labouring miner is exposed to diseases and accidents which induce a premature incapacity to support himself, and a greatly diminished longevity, in consequence of which great numbers of widows and young families are yearly thrown on the parish for support.

That from the returns made to this Board by the several relieving officers of this Union, of the numbers and classes of persons who were relieved in the week ending the 27th of January, 1855, it appears that there were in all 1601 persons relieved, of whom 1250 were miners, and miners' wives, widows, and children.

That from the said returns it further appears that of the mining population so relieved, 360 were the widows of miners; that of the husbands of these widows 36 had been actually killed in their occupation, while 324 had for the most part died of miners' consumption, and that these widows had among them 604 children under 16 years of age, the whole dependent on their respective parishes for support.

That while the mines thus greatly aggravate the parochial burthens, they are at the same time progressively lessening the area over which those burthens are thrown; much land which has been heretofore assessed to the relief of the poor being yearly thrown out of cultivation by the extension of mining operations, and rendered no longer assessable.

That our constabulary force, and police and gaol establishments, are largely engaged in the protection of mining property, although the expenses connected with them are defrayed, for the most part, out of those Poor Rates to which the mines are specially and so unjustly exempted from contributing.

That in consequence of the great and heavy traffic of our mines, the expense of keeping our parish roads in repair is very greatly increased.

That until very recently the landholder has been usually assessed on a portion of the produce of the mines, which it has been the custom to reserve to him as dues.

That it has been decided that by commuting these dues for the specific money payment, all liability to parochial assessment will be avoided.

That such a commutation has accordingly been very extensively made, and the entire parochial burthens, so aggravated by mining operations, as aforesaid, have consequently been thrown on the agricultural and trading portions of the community.

That this board represents a very large and important mining district, and that a majority of the board are themselves mine proprietors.

That this board is, therefore, in a position to form a correct judgment of the justice and expediency of exempting mines from assessment to the relief of the poor, and that while individually repudiating all claim to such an exemption, this board respectfully submits to your honourable House its deliberate conviction that such exemption is an uncalled for, unjust, and inexpedient bounty to one class of the community, to the serious oppression of the rest.

That your petitioners humbly pray your honourable House to take the premises into consideration, with a view to such an alteration in the law as will subject mining property to an equitable proportion of the public burthens.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed, on behalf of the Board of Guardians, John P. Magor, Chairman.

Questioned Right to Minerals below High-Water Mark.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Bell, at the request of the Government, postponed the questions he purposed to put to the Attorney-General, whether any and what progress had been made towards settlement of the rival claims of the Duchy of Cornwall and the Woods and Forests to minerals below high-water mark? Also, if any arrangement had been proposed by which leases or licenses can be granted, pending the settlement of those claims to parties desirous of working mines in the disputed localities, or what prevented such an arrangement being entered into?

Prosecution of a Colliery Engineer.—At the Staffordshire Assizes, on Tuesday, Samuel Page, was arraigned on the coroner's inquisition for the manslaughter of Isaac Morris, at Kingswinford, on the 9th of December.—Mr. Cresswell, on behalf of the prosecution, informed the jury that an indictment against the prisoner for this offence had been thrown out by the grand jury. After carefully reading the depositions, he did not feel warranted in going on with the case, and, with his lordship's permission, he would withdraw it. He observed that the prisoner had been engineman at the Royston Colliery, and the deceased (Morris) was a pitman there. In consequence of being kept a long time at his employment without food, the prisoner, on the day in question, was suddenly seized with giddiness, and in consequence of losing his control over the engine, the skip was drawn over the pulley, and the deceased thrown to the bottom of the pit.—The jury found the prisoner "Not Guilty."—Mr. Scotland, who was instructed for the prisoner, informed his lordship that a simple invention was now in use, which if it had been attached to this engine, would have prevented this accident, and he thought it was a pity these men should be subjected to misfortunes of this kind through the negligence of employers to provide the preventive means at command.—Mr. Baron Martin: I am glad you have mentioned it, and I hope it will be taken notice of.—The prisoner was then discharged.

Mining in Australia.—The following is extracted from the communication of a correspondent of the *Cornish Telegraph*, dated Melbourne, Dec. 13:—"The diggings are comparatively little thought of now, particularly at this time of the year, when there is no water to wash the gold stuff. It is perfectly useless for any person to go to Ballarat who has not a capital of at least 150*l.* or 200*l.*, as gold in that place is never found before reaching a depth of 120 feet. There is always much water, the only means of raising which is to draw it up the shaft kibble by kibble, and it is generally calculated that it takes about three months to sink such a shaft as I have just described, during which time no money is made, and more than three-quarters of these sinkings are found not to be on the course of the lode when they get to the bottom, so that gold mining is just as much a lottery here as copper or tin mining in Cornwall. At Bendigo, and other shallow sinkings, people can still make enough to pay expenses, except when the season is so dry as to leave them no water for washing the gold stuff. It is, however, now extremely rare to hear of any person making much by the diggings. Some splendid nuggets are being sent home to be shown at the Paris Exhibition. I think they should append a statement of the number of persons who have been at the gold fields, and what proportion of them ever found large nuggets,—the proportion would be very small indeed."

Australia and the Paris Exhibition.—The colonies of Victoria and New South Wales will be well represented in the Paris Exhibition, a very large and valuable collection of gold and mineral specimens, &c., having been forwarded on board the *Argo* by the colonial authorities. Commissioners have come over to Europe in charge of these contributions, the special commissioner for Victoria being Edward Bell, Esq. The gold specimens from Victoria weigh in the aggregate nearly 3000 ozs., and among them are nuggets of remarkable size and purity. They are contained in an immense case, about 12 feet square, made of the most beautiful specimens of wood found in the colony, and which cost 500*l.* There are also specimens of various kinds of wood, wool, grain, animals, &c. Amongst the latter is the great tiger shark, 9 ft. long, caught in the bay of Port Phillip. The contributions from New South Wales comprises specimens of gold and minerals from every digging in the colony, collected from different strata, from the surface to the bed of the rock. These specimens have been collected with great care by the Government commissioners.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.—Among the chief attractions of this well-known establishment is the portrait model of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia. The Emperor is represented in the uniform of a Russian General, decorated with numerous military orders. The likeness is considered excellent, and the appearance of the figure highly characteristic; it is one of the best portraits in the present war group.

Original Correspondence.

CALCINATION OF GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ, WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE PRODUCE.

Sir,—Mr. John Arthur Phillips having recommended the calcination of the quartz from the Mary Harrison Mine, at Maxwell's Creek, Mariposa County, California, now present held by the Quartz Rock Gold Mining Company, it has, I perceive from the nature of the correspondence in the *Mining Journal*, been inferred from this circumstance that almost all gold-bearing quartz can be made thereby to return profits. And it may lead many persons astray and into costs for this operation, I trust to show by the following remarks, that it is unnecessary for the class of gold-bearing quartz on which he operated, other than that the quartz should become more friable, and consequently some what less abrasion to the crushers or stamps. The operation he has recommended is used in England to make flint more easily reduced to the fine powder which it is necessary to bring it, as well as the sulphuret of lead (potter's ore), with which it is mixed to form the glaze which is seen on common earthenware. Flint and quartz are composed of very nearly the same substances, as will be found on reference to any work on mineralogy.

The component parts of a ton of quartz from the Mary Harrison Mine may be taken as follows:—

Quartz, alias silica	Lbs. 1814 13
Peroxide of iron	160 00
Sulphuret of iron (pyrites)	25 00
Gold, silver, &c.	0 3
Total (a miner's ton there)	2000 00

From the above it will be perceived that there is only 1¼ per cent. of pyrites in the ore; these hold gold, the same not being visible even when ground to the finest powder in an agate mortar, even with the assistance of a lense: in this I beg to differ from my friend Dr. Collyer. That there are some sulphurets of iron so called (or better the generic name of "pyrites" to these), that certainly contain gold visible both to the naked eye as well as when assisted by a lense I am aware; but it is of rare occurrence, so far as my experience goes.

On reflection, it will be seen that by calcining the gold-bearing quartz in bulk, at least such as that operated upon by Mr. John Arthur Phillips, that it must be a waste of time and fuel for any other purpose than to make the quartz more friable, and thereby easier ground by the crushers, stamps, or other class of grinding mill. There being only about 25 lbs. of pyrites to every 2000 lbs. of gold-bearing quartz, the fuel for which would cost 52½, being the value of one cord of wood, which weighs 2240 lbs. now, it is well known that this class of ore would require for every 2000 lbs. of quartz one cord of wood to calcine or roast it in heaps in the air; besides which, from experience in California, this class of quartz does not yield, after roasting in this fashion, by 50 per cent. as much as it would in the crude state, for which there are obvious reasons, when we consider that the sulphur of the pyrites forms sulphate of iron with the ash of the wood used for calcining by this method; this substance may be seen forming glaze on the calcined stones, and on analyses was found to contain arsenic and copper. Mr. John Arthur Phillips, I have been given to understand, recommends square open furnaces, lined with iron, with the good intention of saving the gold from waste, which is to be seen as small dust shot on the faces of the stones after calcination, and must often crumble away; but careful sweeping recovers all this. I always found that the stones of ore calcined after this manner, in their centre were almost in a crude state, showing clearly that the calcination of such gold-bearing quartz was not benefitted by the process proposed. When the gold-bearing quartz holds 25 or 50 per cent. of pyrites, some good might be obtained by this calcination and might, probably, cause the ore to yield up the gold in the first amalgamating process in increased proportions; but generally, I conceive, it does more harm than good, by causing to be formed soluble salts of gold, which go off in the water. The advantage gained in causing the quartz to be more friable of the class, the composition parts of which have been given may be said to be doubtful from observations I made at the Cwmheisian Mine, in North Wales—*e. g.*, that the stamps and crushers were worn out very nearly in the same time, whether employed to grind crude or calcined ore; the same was observed at the stamping mill, near Quartzburg, California.

For calcining ore containing pyrites I consider there is no better furnace than the reverberatory calciner, used for yellow copper ore in England and Germany.

My experience leads me to suppose that the great difficulty to be overcome in order to make gold-bearing quartz return profits, in both California and Australia, is the establishing a cheap system for reducing the quartz to a fine powder, that shall pass through a wire sieve, with 45 holes to the linear inch, or, which is the same thing, 2475 holes to the square inch. The processes which follow the grinding are comparatively easy; and from all I have witnessed in England, Mexico, Spain, and California, I should prefer the Cornish crusher for crushing ore up to the size that a strong wire sieve with four, six, or eight holes per square inch would give, or for all the gold-bearing quartz of any of the districts I have visited, or have had reports upon. There are no parts of a Cornish crusher (that could crush 60 tons per 10 hours) of such weight that a good American teamster would not place in any part of the mountainous districts of California.

Whether stamps or the Mexican arrastra should be used after the crusher for gold-bearing quartz, to be reduced to the fine powder above mentioned, has still to be decided. I should prefer the Mexican arrastra, where the proper stones can be obtained for the bottoms and grinders, or a modication of these might be introduced made of cast-iron: there are two worthy of notice, one by Dr. Collyer, and the other by Mr. Wright, of San Francisco, California. For the forming of the arrastra, granite, porphry, or granite may be made use of. The boilers of the quartz rock, or lodes, cannot cheaply be made use of, as the bringing them into shape would be expensive, and they soon lose shape, and destroy much of the grinding surface of the arrastra. For raising stones, such as are indicated, Cornish or Scotch stone-masons would be required, who had been accustomed to work granite into rough blocks. The two classes of stones recommended are obtained about Mariposa Town, Agua Fria Town, and near Mount Ophir, Mariposa County, California; and nearly the same classes of stones can be obtained for the gold mines near Dolgelly, North Wales, and around their sites.

For the amalgamation process, I prefer that patented by Messrs. Jordan and Bowden, of the Colonial Gold-works, Rotherhithe, with certain improvements. This plan takes up a large portion of the gold, as the ground-stuff passes through the hydrostatic process. The waste from this process should pass through a circular buddle, where the pyrites and all ponderable metals would be obtained with some of the metallic particles of gold which have not been taken up by the quicksilver in the hydrostatic process; that some metallic particles of gold would get away with the water there is no doubt in my own mind, or will there be in that of any one accustomed to metallurgical processes when water is used, and more so when manipulating with quicksilver. One of the improvements I would make in the Jordan and Bowden process is that of heating the deposits of quicksilver to 180° or 200°, being about that employed by gilders to form the amalgam they use in their art.

The concentrated residues from the buddles should be carefully analysed, to accurately determine the component parts. Should there be much blende (sulphuret of zinc), it may sell well; this is likely to be the case with nearly all the gold ores of Wales. The Californian gold-bearing quartz does not contain a sufficient quantity to make it available, from all my observations on the spot.

The produce of the buddles obtained from the gold-bearing quartz would be pyrites oxide of iron and pyrites. The same would require to be 12 hours in the calcining furnace; and when the furnace has been properly constructed, there will be no inconvenience to the workmen from the obnoxious fumes, either in turning over the charge, or during the discharge, as has, I hear, been complained of by the workmen employed on this process at Gold Hill, Grass Valley, California. I will just remark that it requires from four to six months to form a good calcining hand, and is one of the causes of delay in perfecting works for metallurgical operations.

In countries where lead ore is to be obtained cheaply, the produce of the calciner or furnace may be smelted and refined in the usual way.

The smelting of gold-bearing quartz in California by any of the known processes, I fear, out of the question, as there are no fluxes to be had. Lead ore is scarcely known, tequesquite or sesiqui carbonate of soda not nearer than Chili, and limestone is very scarce.

Even for Mr. Longmaid's process of smelting, I fear lime could not be procured in sufficient quantities. Sheet-iron, one of his fluxes, is procurable at a high price, and the lead his system requires would have to be taken from England or Spain. On the whole, I fear this system would absorb too much capital for plant to enable 100 tons daily to be reduced and smelted. The produce of Mr. Longmaid's first process would be refined on a test, in the usual method employed for silver.

Prof. Plattner's process is a very clever one, but would not be available where we have to be sea-borne 11,000 miles, with a subsequent land carriage of 500 miles to the mines. This process is being tried in the Brazils, but, up to the latest advices, without success: this should not deter parties from following up this admirable process, indeed, it should be more generally recollected that it requires always time and money for establishing new concerns and new processes.

In Mr. John Arthur Phillips's report to the Quartz Rock Company it is not pointed out in what state the 3 dwts. of gold per ton remain in, in the tailings, whether they are in a free metallic state, or combined with the pyrites, in any of the disposed of combinations, nor whether it would be advisable to look for them in any way. Now, it has been shown in lately-published reports on these matters that 3 dwts. of gold per ton will pay expenses, if not more, in Australia, it is, therefore, natural to suppose they can be made to do the same in California, as the cost for wages and materials are the same in both countries; and it must be borne in mind that the tailings referred to are in a forward state of pulverisation, and would require but little more grinding to make them in a fit state for further concentration; this second process of grinding is required to make them concentrate with greater ease. That these tailings may be made to return a profit the following calculations will show:—

50 tons of these tailings, with 3 dwts. of gold per ton, would hold 150 dwts., or 7 ozs. 10 dwts.	Ozs. 7 10
Say, in the concentration, the 7½ ozs. would be reduced to 7 ozs., as all very fine gold would have escaped in the first process	0 15
Remain	Ozs. 7 0
The value of the 7 ozs. of gold would be worth, at 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ounce, as they would come out at about standard quality	£27 1
The costs of dressing 50 tons to 1 ton, take at eight times that what it costs in England	£20 0 0
Costs for amalgamation and calcining, say the same as Mr. John A. Phillips has stated	0 17 2½
Profit per 2000 lbs.	£6 1

By this showing, there would be ample for greater costs and loss in dressing tailings, and wonderful things are now doing in dressing tin ores in Cornwall, between which and gold ore there is great similarity, both having a very small quantity of valuable stuff in a large amount of matrix.

John H. Carne.

10, *Gloucester-street, Kensington.*

Pittsburg Mill, Nevada County, California, Aug. 7, 1855.

Sir,—Referring to our late interesting conversation on the subject of working Californian quartz veins for gold, I found it such an instructive and entertaining theme, that, if you have no objection, I should like to pursue the subject a little further, with a view to elicit reliable data as to the actual applicability of quartz mining in this country to the furtherance of a legitimate investment of capital to such enterprise, and not in a captious spirit of inquisition into the position and policy of the companies engaged in such operations. I feel convinced that, in whatever manner you may respond to the queries I wish to propound to you, your extensive and honourable experience will at least entitle your opinions to respect and attention.

1. To your knowledge, were any operations effected, either nominally or

uartz mining, as a distinct branch of industry, prior to the working of Messrs. mer, Cook, and Co.'s veins, in Mariposa County?

What was the geological feature of the vein there opened, and what relation did er to Frémont's property, and what general result, bearing on quartz mining, ediately followed?

Has Palmer, Cook, and Co.'s vein been uniformly worked from date of location ow? if so, with what general average result? and if not, why?

What is your opinion as to any general specific characteristic of auriferous rtz rock, as its occurs in the northern, central, and southerly districts respectively?

Have you ever noticed any general uniformity of yield in auriferous quartz ughout a ledge, and have you ever observed any decided change in the quality re, either for better or worse, on working such ore at a greater or less depth below surface? or such as are at or near the outcrops?

Have you ever observed any particular geological position peculiar to the more tive veins, and different to the non-productive veins?

Will you kindly point me out cases in point, illustrating the last two propositions?

In your opinion, what is the reason why quartz mining, which was originally nced in such magniloquent terms, has, up to the present time, been so compaively unproductive and unsatisfactory?

Under what circumstances (if any) can quartz mining be reasonably expected toify the employment of capital?

Do you think that the general non-success of quartz mining hitherto has deed upon circumstances, either natural and beyond control, or artificial and upon professional error or fallacy in development?

What, in your opinion, is the style of mill best adapted to a quartz rock reduceworks, wherein both crushing rollers and stamps are to be employed, the mill of sufficient capacity to thoroughly reduce 20 tons of stuff, on an average, per ours, for 12 months?

What do you consider to be the amount of capital at present embarked in quartz ng ventures, and what returns do you consider have been made thereform?

What, in your opinion, is the reason why the English quartz mining operations rally have turned out such signal failures?

greeable to you, I should be pleased to discuss and argue with you the several ers I have here made the bases of enquiry, when, as I trust, I shall receive your iterate replies.—To R. G. K., Esq., Grass Valley. J. H.

San Francisco, California, Oct., 1854.

AR SIR,—Your letter has just been received, containing a series of very pithy important questions relating to Californian mining, which you request me to an-. I will do so, as well as the short time allowed and my poor ability will per-, but I regret exceedingly that you did not direct your queries to some person who d reply to them in a manner commensurate with the high interest they involve. swer to No. 1.—Messrs. Palmer, Cook, and Co.'s mine, in Mariposa County, was irst quartz mine worked in California, and the rich specimens got out of it gave rimary impulse to the Anglo-Californian mining mania.

. 2.—The country of the mine is the usual clay and talc-slate formation; the has its wall very clearly developed, and is often 4 ft. in thickness. There is eep adit, nor can there be one driven that would give more than 120 ft. of ground;ein dips to the heart of the hill at an angle of 45°. The mine is about a furlong the town of Mariposa, and consequently is on the Frémont estate. Immely on its giving three bunches of rich ore, which were met with at the interon of two veins, one amounting to $5000, another to $14,000, and the last to $9000, amples, or rather specimens, being sent to England and New York, companies ng up as if by magic, and five were formed in London to work mines on the es- and of these only one succeeded in getting a location.

—It has not been uniformly worked. Palmer, Cook, and Co. leased it to a party, agreed to give them one-third of the gross proceeds of the gold produced, which enormous proportion, and in that instance proved so very burdensome that the rtakers had to give up the contract, after having suffered severe loss. I frely visited the mine at that time, and nothing could be more striking than the ordinary capriciousness of its yield, sometimes giving stones thickly sprinkled with coarse gold, which was best extracted by pounding them up in a mortar; r times, and most frequently, ore so poor as to only yield in the mill one-eighth cent. to the pound, or $3½ per ton. Labour was then 40 per cent. higher than now—that is, about two years ago, and since that time the concern has been *atu quo*.

—I have seen in each district the same description of rock, and cannot say that partiular kind is richer or poorer in one or the other locality. Generally speakthere is a great paucity of minerals in the matrix of the veins in this country, ng mostly composed of glassy, splintery, and milk quartz, with some pyrites, netic iron, and very little gold. Sometimes the quartz has no mineral with it, must be finely pounded, and examined with care, before a trace of gold can be vered. I think, however, the veins of the northern are narrower than those of outhern district, and produce more pay dirt, which renders them more easily ed; also, as the pyrites is generally decomposed, there is less labour in extrathe gold from the ore. I have seen veins in Saxony that had a variety of constis, sufficient to form a small mineralogical cabinet; but I know of only one mine is country anything like those of Europe in point of giving different metallic earthy minerals, and that is Mr. Alfred Wheeler's mine, at Marble Springs, in omne County. Its matrix has magnetic iron, copper, iron and arsenical py- with many varieties of copper, lead, zinc, antimony, and silver ore; in fact, it mass of mineralised metals, with a rich yield of gold.

—I have never met with a vein that presented a uniformity in its yield, unless that was very poor, and even its produce could not be counted on with certainty ny number of days. The richer the veins, the more ephemeral they are. I seen the miner working out ore in the morning of the richest kind, and at midhe could not find the colour of the precious metal. All ore that has as yet been n out is from the surface, or very near it, as no mine in this State has been ed to a considerable depth; yet two or three in the Grass Valley neighbourhood to grow richer as they go down.

—I have seen the rich and poor veins running through the same rock, such as the nstone, syenitic granite, and the various slate formations.

—Wyoming Mine and Nevada Tunnel Mine are both on rich ledges, which run gh syenitic granite. The vein of the Gold Hill Company, which produces very ore, is in greenstone. Lafayette, Ophir, and Osborne Hill are in clay, talc, and slates. It would be invidious, and serve no good purpose, to name the many hless ledges that abound in the same formations. I think the best mines in the have been overlooked by the many mining agents sent out to this country, who, dering that quartz was quartz, hastily bought, or contracted for, the first cheap they met with, taking it for granted that by their superior skill, experience, nexhaustible capital, with the help of heavy machinery, driven by the very exve power of steam, they would make the gold, *solens volens*, stream out of the Enough of heavy machinery has in all conscience been sent out; very little rior skill or experience has made its appearance, and as yet much capital has expended in endeavouring to bring that little into play.

—The exaggerated statements of the visionaries from this new country has done harm to legitimate and prudent mining speculations; the rashness with which companies at home went to work, their sending out many persons perfectly unainted with the practical business of mining, the taking up of mines in bad loes, and placing heavy and expensive machinery on them, or of sending it out before the mines were sufficiently opened to warrant any opinion being given eting the profitableness of the undertaking, oftentimes the account of the richof the ledge being made by no less interested a party than the proprietor; the e outlay incurred in expenses of staff, &c.; the confined ideas of the officers osing that staff, having little knowledge, except that local sort acquired in a organised mining concern, always carried on in the same routine manner at , which gives them no idea of what would be required of them in a new country; conflicting opinions and want of unity of action between the agent and his staff; injudicious restrictions imposed on the agent by the home management; the *ex* and mistatements sent home against him, and too often acted on, without hearis explanations; the high rate of wages, the perfect disregard of economy. e are the principal circumstances that have generally impeded the progress of w companies that have entered into the business of practical mining. The maof the companies died shortly after their birth, having alone suffered from the nt of law, staff, travelling, and home expenses. The agent of a company should person in whom the board have the fullest confidence as to his integrity, ability, practical knowledge,—a man that could not be tempted to engage in private en- sion, and that would have no thoughts except those which would best promote al interests of his employers. If he had not practical knowledge, he should sufficient sound judgment and discernment to choose good and efficient officers him, and possessing these qualifications, the board would have no occasion to injudicious restrictions" on his proceedings.

—With prudent economy, I know of many ledges that present sufficient advan- in point of locality, and a reasonable certainty of being remunerative, to warhe outlay of capital. Quartz mining will ere long be the great business of this and those persons who have good mines in favourable locations may be pretty o find parties ready and willing to work them. These parties, by avoiding the committed by their predecessors, may entertain fair hopes of success, and exgood return for their investment. Besides, the tendency of public opinion is ly in favour of having a fee simple title, and as this feeling is increasing in gth, it is almost certain that before long those working mineral grounds will said title from the Congress of the United States.

—In case I could not have the command of water as a motive-power, I would a high-pressure engine, capable of driving a pair of crushing rollers, and three ries of twelve stamps each. Two batteries would be amply sufficient to reduce tons per diem, but it is well to have a reserve battery, in case of accident. The s' bottoms should be well constructed, to avoid wear and tear of sieves as much sible; the sieves should be as fine as would be consistent with a free discharge pounded stuff. I would put mercury into the stamps' troughs, and use blanand well-arranged ripple-boxes, and let the amalgam be kept in the ripples till omes so charged with gold as to be pasty. I think there is no objection to any contrivance for the saving of gold or mercury, provided it does not require al labour, or take much power from the steam-engine. Previous to letting the run waste, they should pass through the common revolving washing vat, which ilar in construction to a Hungarian mill, but four times the size. Some ores different from the general class that they undoubtedly require a different treat- but I think that all should be reduced to the most impalpable powder, in order he gold may be easily taken up by the quicksilver. When mercury is put into amps' troughs one-half of the amalgam is formed on the apron immediately at- to where the stuff is discharged through the sieves, some more will be on the ets, and in the ripple-boxes, and the slimes, passing thence into the washing ill deposit in it most of the remaining amalgam, free mercury, and magnetic and pyrites. I think it useful to calcine the large blocks of quartz, as it saves in wear and tear of crushing rollers and stamps'-heads and bottoms. If the of the vein contained such minerals as would form a good natural stamps' , then it might be prudent to stamp in the Cornish manner, such as is done mines of St. John del Rey, in the Brazils, and where no mercury is used, the ging caught on skins or blankets.

Have small mills going in the neighbourhood of Grass Valley, and they all doing a good business, and some leaving a most respectable profit. They are d with such rigid economy, that the reduction of the ores does not exceed $3 ; raising the ore is generally contracted for at the rate of $5 per ton. The t is variable, but may be reckoned at $1 per ton per mile; so that the whole rely passes $10 per ton. If the ore gives $12 per ton, then expenses are well For some weeks past, two of the mills were operating on stuff that yielded the ton, and consequently left a very handsome return upon the small capital d. The expense of boarding the workmen is 50 per cent. less this year than it the winter of 1852; consequently, the price of labour has gone down in pro- n. In my mind, nothing can be more imprudent than the sending out to this ry from England the so-called skilled labourers, mechanics and miners, as there re, from all nations, as good men in the different departments as can be found world; besides, men sent out on contract give more trouble and annoyance, and are not nearly so easily managed as those whom the agents may procure here, and discharge instanter if their conduct does not suit.

I shall always be glad to give you any information in my power on mining affairs in this country.—To J. H., Esq. AN OLD MINER.

THE AGUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—In the column of Notices to Correspondents, in last week's Journal, I perceive that reference is made to my letter to you of the preceding week, relative to the Agua Fria Gold Mining Company. As the notice in question is without a signature, real or fictitious, I presume it is intended to bear the stamp of your own editorial authority; and, if so, nothing can be more highly satisfactory than your statement.

I beg to assure you that it is far from my intention to impute to any one connected with the company the capability of "garbling the despatches," in the injurious sense of the expression which you deprecate. It is true, I cannot help thinking that the managers of the company, in their laudable desire not to excite too vivid hopes by an overstatement of their case, have sometimes considerably understated it—a fault, but one, unquestionably, on the right side. In the instance to which I alluded, certainly they appear to have done so; and I am not sorry that I drew attention to it, because it has enabled you to put the matter right.

In the extract alluded to, from Mr. Attwood's despatches, the mill was represented as having been at work for other people, and had gained enough almost, but not quite, to cover its expenses. I do not happen to have that number of your Journal now before me, so as to quote again the precise words, but the idea which the extract conveyed to my mind, and which it was calculated, I think, to convey to the understanding of the generality of your readers was that, so far from working to a profit, we were somewhat at a loss by our operations. My observations, made upon that understanding, were to the effect that, if there were not something more in the despatches not published which tended to explain and modify that statement, the sooner the shareholders looked their affairs boldly in the face the better.

It would appear, from your present notice of my letter, that there must have been something of an explanatory nature, for I am sure you would not, otherwise than on the most ample authority, make the statement which you now do—viz., "that they are enabled to crush for other parties at a handsome rate of profit to the company."

I am glad to see that a special meeting of the shareholders is convened for an early day. Will you let me take this opportunity of publicly requesting the directors to issue their printed report a short time previous to the meeting? for, if they are to act as they did last time, and place the report in the hands of the shareholders only just as they enter the room, it is quite impossible to examine the document carefully, and attend to the *viva voce* proceedings of the meeting at the same time.

Selby, March 20. A SHAREHOLDER.

SULPHURET OF GOLD.

SIR,—Mr. Byers asks, "How Nature preserves her sulphuret of gold from decomposition?" She preserves it by locking it up in rocks, veins, and lodes, out of reach of the chemical and electrical influence of the elements that would decompose it; for, even after the ore containing it were brought to grass, and left in mass, it would take a long time to release it, unless it were finely ground, and exposed to the weather; but that is so tedious a process, that it has discouraged and tired the patience of many who have attempted it; and, with the exception of some of the old natives in a few auriferous regions, Nature alone is contented to spend years in decomposing and re-arranging her chemical combinations; for, if left to her own slow course of proceeding, she, perhaps, might take centuries to produce the few grains which the digger would greedily collect in as many hours.

On referring to your report in last week's Journal, of a paper read before the Geological Society, "On the geology of Part of the Peel River District," I observe that my old statements, with regard to the nature of quartz veins, as they descend in depth, and the decomposition of rocks containing auriferous ores, have lately been adopted by some one, and laid before that society. I am quite contented to be robbed of my various discoveries, and see them rehearsed by others, provided the world be benefited, and advance the smallest step in this difficult science; but I hope Mr. Byers will not think me hard, if I keep him a little longer in the dark with regard to my artificial process of decomposing the sulphurets; for it is one of my own discoveries, although not the most important, which I hope to derive some little advantage from before giving it to the public; and there are several waiting to rob me of it, and one, I believe, has gone so far as to patent the general outline, in hopes that I would soon disclose the detail.—*Swansea, March* 20. JOHN CALVERT.

DEATHS FROM FALLING DOWN PITS.

SIR,—In the last week's *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, I read that an adjourned inquest was held on the body of William Morgan, whose death was caused by falling down a pit at Rough Hills Colliery, either from the negligence of the engineer or bankswoman, Sarah Dixon.

I have known many accidents resulting from the same cause; indeed my own mine agent very narrowly escaped recently a similar fate. It is my firm conviction that with the present means of landing now in use similar accidents will occur, and without any negligence of the engineer, bankman, or bankswoman, for it very often happens that something prevents the wagoner or runner from being either pushed over the pit or withdrawn from it in time. I now beg to inform the public that I am negociating with a party to make several of my patent landing machines, and that I shall dispose of them when I have ascertained the cost. It will then remain with the coal and ironmasters whether or not they use them. I have had my attention turned to this subject many years, and I make bold to say that when they are used no more lives will be sacrificed by persons falling down pits, and that it will facilitate a uniform current of air for the ventilation of the mines, in a way that I am willing to explain to any one who may wish to know.

I have only now to state, that this is not a pounds, shillings, and pence object, but a pure desire to save human life, and the misery of the survivors of such accidents, and also to prevent the expense to the parishes wherein such accidents occur.

Spring Vale Ironworks, near Wolverhampton. GEORGE JONES.

LIGHTS PROCEEDING FROM LODES.

SIR,—I am surprised to find that none of your able correspondents have satisfactorily answered the query respecting lights proceeding from lodes. One of your correspondents seems to think the idea chiefly to have originated in old fire-side tales, hobgoblins, ghost stories, and falling meteors, which make timid people think the light is coming from the earth. Now, surely any man of common sense or partial eyesight can tell whether a light arises from the earth or from a falling meteor: a falling meteor cannot proceed along the surface of the earth in a given direction—say, a mile. My opinion is that lights arise from certain mineralised lodes throwing up their heat or electricity, and which at times ignite, when coming in contact with the air. I hold that such lodes are full of minerals, or they would not throw up the heat, or lights, which proceed therefrom, and when once ignited the lights proceed on the backs of the lodes, and hence what is termed in Cornwall "Jack-wi'-the-Lanthorn." I have seen the light arise from the earth, and proceed over ground which is now turning out productive for copper ores. It proceeded just at the pace of a man walking, and at about the height of 2 ft. from the ground; it went in a straight direction for about a mile, for which I saw it; and hence I must come to the conclusion that it arises from lodes forcing up the heat of the minerals. JUNIUS.

St. Austell, March 21.

ON HOT AND COLD WATER IN MINES—CARBONIFEROUS ROCKS—WHEAL FRIENDSHIP—EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.

SIR,—In accordance with my promise last week, I here briefly reply to "A. K." Water more than ordinarily cold in lead mines I never noticed, neither do I know of any law to cause it to be so,—in fact, I often find it a few degrees warmer. I have seen warm springs, which have been used to irrigate meadows, rise from the backs of extraordinary rich lead lodes, of recent formation, before they were disturbed. I think "A. K.'s" own remarks settle the question as to what hot air and water indicate; of course, we always find some dissentients.

Never having seen a light rise from the earth, or any one to affirm it that I could put confidence in, I shall pass that subject for the present.

Wheal Friendship lode, going west, I have never particularly examined; it may present a very promising appearance; but it has been under wide-a-wake eyes for the last fifty years, and Wheal Friendship has been throwing out splendid baits during that period. If these lights have been so often seen, why has it not been worked? There would be no difficulty in obtaining the sett. Parties who get up these reports have often the cunning of foxes—they go from home to decoy their prey. "A. K." had better beware of them.

Carboniferous rock, to my knowledge, has never yet proved productive to miners in either Cornwall or Devon. Wheal Friendship is in clay-slate; there is no bulk of useable lime within five miles—I am not aware if it contains even sufficient to form any of the carbonates of lime or fluor-spars about the lode. "A. K." might as well set down Bottle Hill Tin Mine as being in carboniferous rock as Wheal Friendship because there is lime rock at Plymouth. Respecting the western ground at Wheal Friendship, on the lineal line of the lodes west, after it passed the great series of deposits, or branches, is not much to be valued; corresponding deposits of copper should be looked for in parallel lodes, in either a north-east or south-west direction from Wheal Friendship main branches. Who would think of going to Great Hewas or Roach to look for Great Crinnis and Towardreith channels of copper? Turning again to carboniferous rocks, they may occasionally produce a few tons of copper or lead; but the stratification is often overcharged with iron, and never holds copper, lead, nor sulphur in solution sufficient to form large bodies of either. It is on these grounds I have constantly opposed mines in those districts, such as Wheal Hamlyn, Exmoor Wheal Eliza, Poltimore, and the Prince of Wales, not omitting Molland. A few tons, as I said before, may be found, or even a few hundred tons, or a mine might even pay expenses for a short period, but they are not the districts for men who have only a few pounds to speculate with to engage in; those localities may be said to be barren of mineral wealth. Let any practical man, who has well studied his business, examine the backs of lodes in these districts, he will find the majority of them loaded with saleable iron ore; then let him look around in the two counties, and point out a good mine for copper, or even lead, under similar backs, though a lead lode will bear a stronger back of iron than a copper lode. It is on these grounds I have ever had my doubts respecting East Wheal Russell, which is certainly in a copper district, but the lode shows too much iron on the backs. If there was a large body of copper below, this iron should have crystallised with it. If the lode below is not deficient of sulphur and copper, the adjoining rocks must be exceedingly overcharged with iron. I thus expressed my views on it from the commencement, and have anxiously watched the result. On seeing Capt. M. Francis's sanguine reports, I was at one time all but led to believe that it could no longer be used as a precedent, but his reports are not yet verified. The per centage of iron certainly is not up to the mark as saleable. I have particularly wished to examine the lode below, having repeatedly obtained orders to go into the mine; yet, whenever I call, there is some mishap,—water in, or the agent away on some particular business.

For the benefit of mining generally, I hope the parties will thoroughly try this sett, and if it proves a productive copper mine, well; if otherwise, I think there will be a point gained—*i. e.*, a precedent of iron-backed lodes being unfavourable indications as to large bodies of copper being formed below. This lode is far more likely to produce the grey sulphuret, or red oxide, than the common yellow sulphuret of copper; the two former are seldom found in these districts in sufficient quantities, it is the latter we have to look to for profitable copper mines.

I pass over iron-bound stratifications, leaving them for iron miners and gold finders. The gossan on the back of a copper lode should be light, containing principally silica, with a small portion of alumina, lime, &c., barely coloured with the oxide of iron. These substances were carried up at the time Nature's chemical action was taking place in the lode below; if slight traces of copper are seen at a few fathoms deep, all the better, but not too much. Whenever the back of a lode is found with any one substance predominating largely, excepting silica, depend on it something is wrong below. But a miner must have a discriminating eye to examine the upper portion of a lode. I really wish we were better chemists. Some lodes may be said to contain no gossan on the backs, and yet are productive in depth. I am aware there are many large lodes which have backs showing only a trace of gossan on the upper wall, all the under portion is hard capel, and often containing strong traces of copper: then, let me ask, Who will attempt to show how this could first form there but in a soft state? Then analyse it, and it will be found to vary but trifilngly from gossan; and that difference is only from a portion of more ponderous substances being brought from below, which give stronger indications of the lode's contents. These I set down as old formations, from which the ore is often passing off in solution.

Your readers will understand me, when speaking of East Wheal Russell, that I only allude to the portion of the lode about the engine-shaft; if the lode passes through a slide, caunter, cross-lode, or even an elvan, I have no doubt it would materially alter its features; and it is to these points I should look, if it was my case.

Wiveliscombe, March 19. N. ENNOR.

MONEY MAL-APPROPRIATED BY MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

SIR,—I noticed, in your Journal of last week, the praiseworthy remarks of Mr. Cyrus Legg, on "Wheal Crebor, and its Management," and also respecting secretaries becoming defaulters in respect of the cash, as is the case at Great Hewas, Tamar Consols, Mendip Hills, and other mines, and which, there cannot be the least doubt, is entirely the shareholders' own fault. Why put it in the power of any jobbing secretary to hold thousands of the company's money in their hands? It is allowing cash to lay about in this way that often causes many of them to turn rogues. Men should not mine, nor parties speculate, if they are above looking after their own business.

I say, let all moneys, from either calls or ore bills, be paid direct into a bank to the credit of the mine, never allowing a single shilling to pass through the hands of secretaries, or even shareholders. When the monthly cost-sheet is made up, it should be examined by the committee, when the secretary and the managing captain, or even the whole of the captains, should sign the order for the purser or paymaster to draw the amount required; and such order should show, on the face of it, what it is for—whether to pay men, or for materials, or what.

If this plan were adopted, nothing more would be heard of erroneous balance-sheets. Shareholders and honest adventurers would then have fair play—so far, at least, as the money affairs go: at all events, it would be spent in prosecuting the mine. If anything was going wrong, it would soon come out. Nine-tenths of the working agents in mines, under the present system, know nothing of the expenditure, further than by hearsay.

I ask, what objection any mine adventurers would have in adopting this plan if their object were legitimate mining? Any party becoming a shareholder in mines where a plan of this kind is not adopted deserves to lose his money. I really believe that not one-half of the money collected from shareholders is spent in prosecuting the mine. It is the free shareholders, bad laying out of mines, and these defaulters, that consume half the capital, and cause mining to fall below average speculations, without taking into account one-fourth of the mines brought out which never possessed a shadow of a chance of remunerating the shareholders,—only brought out by parties (to sell, and not to work) for mercenary motives. N. ENNOR.

Wiveliscombe, March 19.

LIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

SIR,—I perceive in last week's Journal that Mr. E. A. Crouch remarks that the introduction of limited liability into mining companies would not be a benefit to them. Permit me to ask that gentleman, through your columns, in what circumstances do the disadvantages of limited liability manifest themselves? I beg to say, that I have been informed Devon Great Consols Mines are not worked on the Cost-book System at all; and when the excellent management of that company is taken into consideration, I think it proves the Cost-book System to be anything but what your correspondent appears to think it. An instance of the cost-book "management" might be found in the case of Devon United, in which the other day a shareholder was sued for two debts of the mine, all his calls being paid. Sufficient attention has not been directed to this case, or it would be seen that the Cost-book System is the only bar to mines experiencing an increase of 20 or 25 per cent. in value, even in the present position of affairs; but when one reads the statement of an individual, that in his opinion a ledger was not necessary in a cost-book mine, it needs no great amount of intellect to discover the reason why thousands of respectable men—shareholders in railways, banks, docks, canals, steam navigation, telegraph, &c., companies—should shun English mines; and why mining generally should be supposed to be conducted by sharpers. ONE WHO FEARS THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

March 20.

MINING MISNOMERS.

SIR,—As a friend to legitimate mining, I have not failed to notice, in your late Journals, the strictures of various correspondents on the subject of the Buller and Basset United Mines; and I cannot omit to express my surprise at the unwarrantable assumption of the title which the projectors of the above concern have arrogated to themselves on this occasion. If words possess any meaning, surely the above appellation implies that the celebrated and highly productive mines, Wheal Buller and Wheal Basset, have been united or amalgamated into one company, under the above name; and if such junction of those companies has not taken place, you must allow me to declare the publication of any mining adventure under the above assumed title to be not only a misnomer, but an attempt at deception, bordering on fraud, upon the public. I consider this a case of mining under "false colours," and which, like piracy at sea, ought not to be allowed to pass with impunity. The projectors would, therefore, do well to revert back to the original name of this mine, which is stated to have been Wheal Speedwell, rather than incur the risk of being sued for the recovery of moneys obtained under false representations, or indicted for conspiracy. We have witnessed so many instances of a similar kind of late, that it would not be wise, on the part of these projectors, to subject themselves to an appearance in any court of justice after such antecedents.

With these examples before us, it will excite less surprise that the mining interest should be so depressed at the present moment, when mining Practicals themselves descend to such unworthy practices for individual gain, to the discredit of this laudable branch of enterprise, and to the injury of the whole mining community.

I would also call your attention to another evil which mining interests have to submit to, in order to bolster up the losses of unfortunate or reckless traders, who seek to place to the account of mining certain deficiencies or defalcations, which might not be otherwise so easily accounted for. How frequently, of late, do observations of this nature appear in the public papers! In the City Article of the *Times* of yesterday, we again read that a recent failure to the extent of 306,000*l.*, in the East India Trade, was in part ascribed to mining operations, when it is pretty well known that the able and efficient ex-director of the Kenmare and West Cork Mining Company was not exposed to greater loss than might be covered by his official remuneration, either in that or the Cooshean adventure; and as to his American mining investment, I have heard that property, estimated at 1500 tons of copper ore, realised 30*l.* per ton, leaving 30,000*l.* per month profit, or 1,000,000*l.* sterling in value, which one would suppose would constitute a sufficiently profitable investment.

With every wish for the success of legitimate mining, I am, &c., SCRUTATOR.

March 21.

mine, before a lease was granted to this company, which cost him in labour upwards of 40*l.* This the company wish to get possession of, but I hear an eminent lawyer has advised Mr. Williams not to give up possession of the house until he is paid for it, as he cannot legally be ejected, except by the Crown, who in that part of the country is in the habit of receiving rent of the squatters and encroachers on the commons without further molesting them. I heard also with much regret that the poor miners, who have a good deal of money owing them for underground work done before this company came into possession, but of which they reap the advantage, have been put off from time to time, until the statute of limitation has destroyed the validity of their claims, and now, finding they have been deluded, they are much exasperated. I cannot help thinking that the introduction of a little more suavity into mining transactions would be better for all parties. The miner or the mining agent, I allow, may not be the most artificial or refined member of society, but the agent must be a man of some degree of capacity, in order to understand and carry out the routine of a complex business; he has also to be trusted with work, the construction of which involves heavy outlay, from which considerations one would expect he would be entitled to respect and courtesy. The haughty and cavalier treatment of him by directors, according to my understanding, cannot lead to much good: I believe no benefits accrue from it, and the sooner it is put an end to the better for the world of mining adventurers, who would do well to see to it.—*March* 15. MATTHEW FRANCIS.

MINING MISMANAGEMENT.

SIR,—You have frequently alluded to the great injury done to mining adventure through the mismanagement of committees and secretaries; it is, therefore, with satisfaction any attempt to reform such abuses is witnessed. The able code of rules suggested by Mr. Charles for the future management of the Great Hewas Mines, and which appeared in your Journal of the 10th inst., will be read with great interest by the mining community. It is evident there are more mines stopped and abandoned from mismanagement than from the want of natural resources, which is often proved by the fact of the successful working of mines given up by preceding adventurers. Every week adds testimony to this state of affairs, and if shareholders do not narrowly watch their own interests, the recent exposures will have little effect in remedying the abuses.

How frequently does it happen that the committee of management are wholly unacquainted with mining; and, in addition, have a secretary-manager or purser, totally unable to supply the deficiency, and without possessing the knowledge of the proper price to be paid for the most trifling article required at the mine: or, on the other hand, the secretary dealing in shares, and in every material used; and, although with merely a nominal salary, enabled to "lend" (?) the adventurers, his employers, a large amount of money. In no other commercial affair, conducted upon such principles, could profit arise, and hence the odium cast in many instances upon mining enterprise.

Another great evil is the manner in which mining accounts are generally kept. But when, as in the case of the Great Hewas Company, the chairman of a committee of investigation states that it is unnecessary in mining adventure to keep a ledger, who can be surprised at the mischief that ensues? or how is it possible at any time for the shareholders to ascertain the state of their affairs?

In conclusion, I would recommend a careful perusal of Mr. Charles's suggestions, which are evidently framed in a spirit to place mining in a position in this country, as an important branch of industry, which it should command. H.

City, March 20.

THE CWMDYLE MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—As a shareholder in this mine, and a subscriber to your Journal, permit me respectfully to appeal to your sense of fair play, and ask if it was "doing as you would wish to be done by," in allowing a reply to "Hibernicus" to be postponed for a week? It is true your space was largely drawn upon by reports of mine meetings, but I observed, in the columns set apart for Original Correspondence, no less than three letters in succession on the Great Hewas Mine; and still worse, a long letter from "Hibernicus," ridiculing a work which had already been sufficiently "damned" by your review of it. I cannot but think that your own honour required the early appearance of a reply to the ill-judged and imprudent letter of "Hibernicus" respecting the Cwmdyle, so far, at least, as the small leading article is concerned: as, after all, the praise which the directors there received was innocent enough, for it was little more than calling them honest men. I see no evidence in it of a desire to lead the public to suppose that the mine is a "model" as far as regards its prospects of making dividends; therefore the reference of "Hibernicus" to the paid-up capital and the "liabilities," is totally foreign to the subject, which is not unlike the usual style of "Hibernicus." "When the company started, the most extravagant promises were made—granted; which ended, as is too frequent the case, in disappointment—granted." Therefore, it is absurd, if not venal, to state that "the committee look forward this year to brighter days;" bright logic, indeed. Again, the committee have conducted the business of the company in an "open, candid manner"—granted; which "Hibernicus" cannot deny—granted: therefore it is "poking fun at us" to say that "mining, as an investment, would be more popular if companies generally were so conducted," seeing that the Cwmdyle has a (nominal) spent capital of 23,500*l.*, with liabilities to the extent of 1400*l.*

I am at a loss to conceive what object "Hibernicus" could have had in taking so much pains to analyse the report of the last meeting of the company, unless it was to dishearten the shareholders, and prevent them from paying the call then made. It will, perhaps, be gratifying to him to be informed that possibly he has succeeded in some measure in his *worthy* object. The Cwmdyle shareholders are mostly in the humbler ranks of society, and there cannot be a question that whether they attain success or not, they deserve to do so for their perseverance so far against difficulties of every kind; thereby setting an example in legitimate enterprise which it would be all the better for Hibernia, if more of her sons would imitate, instead of carping at everything English, and "turning the spit when there is a brother Irishman to be roasted."—*Islington, March* 20. W. A.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—In your Journal of the 10th inst. your correspondent, "Hibernicus," thought proper to attack, in the most unjustifiable style, the proceedings of this company. It was to be hoped that, as the unflinching enemy to mining, he would have confined his venom to the Sister Isle, although his travelling into Wales may be accounted for from the fact that in hunting down Irish mining his incorrect statements have at last found their level, and fall powerless upon those he intends to injure. It will be evident to every shareholder in the Cwmdyle Rock Company that he is altogether ignorant of their proceedings, and will, therefore, in this instance, be foiled in the mischief he intended to inflict.

I will trouble you with the facts of the case as they now stand. When this company was first brought out, 18,000*l.* worth of free shares was taken by the promoters, and out of that large amount 16,000*l.* was put into their own pockets; consequently the capital devoted to the mine only amounted to 7450*l.*, the greater portion being spent in a reckless manner by some of the members of the old committee. The present committee, witnessing this state of things, succeeded in getting appointed, when, as you truly stated, "they found the mine deeply in debt, with three Chancery suits, and innumerable actions at common law." To meet all these difficulties, men of the highest commercial respectability accept the responsibility of a task no party would undertake unless they thought the mine a good one; and I am sure, Sir, you will regret as much as I shall if they should be disappointed.

These members of the committee, who had had no free shares, have from time to time put their hands into their pockets, and made large advances for the benefit of their fellow-shareholders: and I ask you, Sir, whether it is not "a pleasing duty to call attention to any adventure conducted in a manner calculated to raise British mining to the position it ought to hold in this great commercial country?" And I sincerely hope the committee may not be disappointed in "looking forward this year to still brighter days." At any rate, I agree with the chairman, who at the conclusion of the meeting emphatically observed. "We cannot command success,—all mining is speculative; but, at any rate, we deserve it."

I now beg to call attention to your correspondent's arithmetic. He observes that the balance is more than due to Messrs. Bath and Son. Does he suppose it is necessary to pay those gentlemen twice over, for if he looks to the accounts he will find at the time of making them up they were already over paid 9*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* There are also similar errors in his statements which are scarcely worth noticing. However, I beg to inform you that, as a proof of the confidence the shareholders have in their committee of management, every shilling of the call made at the previous meeting was paid up, even in these hard times; and I have no doubt that the last call of 2*s.* 6*d.* will be equally well responded to, although that amount will not cover what the committee are out of pocket.

This company, as your correspondent observes, may be better known through the columns of your Journal than any other medium, as there is no trafficking in shares, and our excellent chairman, who has never disposed of a share, holds about one-fifth of the mine. In conclusion, I believe I may assure "Hibernicus" that the injury he intended to inflict on this legitimately-conducted undertaking will be duly appreciated by every shareholder.—*Lothbury, March* 20. A SHAREHOLDER.

THE WELSH POTOSI LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—At the half-yearly meeting of this company, held on the 10th of January last, and reported in your Journal of the 13th, the directors stated as follows:—"We sampled 100 tons of lead on Saturday last (the 6th inst.), and sent them to different smelters, the tenders to come to you in London."

Will you permit me to ask the directors, through the medium of your Journal, the following questions?—When was it sold? Who became the purchaser of those 100 tons of lead? And the price per ton it made?—because no sale of these 100 tons, by whom purchased, or the amount realised, has *yet* appeared, or been reported, in your Journal. The questions are easily answered, and the authenticity of the sale easily established. It is to be regretted, therefore, that the directors have not availed themselves of your Journal to convey this information to their distant shareholders. One would suppose that they would be but too glad to avail themselves of your liberality to communicate such good tidings to their shareholders as *the sale of* 100 *tons of lead*, as well as the sampling. And, as more than two months have elapsed since the meeting, what further samplings (or sales) of lead have been made?—as the directors also said, "they had no hesitation in promising the shareholders a return of 1200 tons of lead during the present year," or at the rate of 100 tons a month—consequently, two samplings, each of 100 tons, and sale thereof, ought to have appeared *before this time* in the *usual notices* of the *Mining Journal*.

I need scarcely add, how important it is to the shareholders, and the future prospects of the mine, that the directors should give satisfactory replies to these honest and straightforward questions.

I trust you will insert this letter in your widely-spread and impartial Journal, that the distant adventurers in this concern may learn the real facts concerning their property.—*March* 20. A SHAREHOLDER.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.

SIR,—Much has been said in your Journal of late respecting this mine, but the statements of your correspondents differ so materially that, for my own guidance, and for the information of the public, I venture to ask a few plain questions. Is Buller and Basset United an intermediate sett, situated between and uniting those two celebrated mines; or is it, as Mr. N. Ennor would have us believe, only another name for the unfortunate Wheal Speedwell? If so, what a facetious wag must he be who christened this unfortunable mine by so fashionable a name. For what is the fact respecting Wheal Speedwell? "Your correspondent, "C.," informs us that it "was stopped on the 17th March, 1851, subject to the approval of a subsequent meeting, when the materials were ordered to be disposed of, and they have since been sold." Mr. Ennor [illegible] for he says he called at "Wheal Speedwell, *alias* Buller and [illegible] last, when it then appeared in a very dilapidated state." Now, [illegible] have had a very severe winter, so severe that for two months [illegible] almost suspended; and it would be interesting to know what [illegible] Basset United, and what quantity of ore has been sold [illegible] the old Cornish cabalistic number, 256 parts, 81¼*l.*

paid (!), and a gentleman, "broker, dealer in shares, mine inspector, and general merchant," advertises in your last Journal that he is a buyer of 10 Buller and Basset United, at 85*l.*; surely there must be some little mistake here, for that would be giving at the rate of 21,700*l.* for a mine which four months since was "in a very dilapidated state." A few weeks since these shares were advertised for sale at 50*l.*, and in the same number of your Journal, the same gentleman who now offers 85*l.* was a buyer at 70*l.* All this, Sir, appears to me so very suspicious that I trust the public will adopt the advice of your correspondent, "Vigilans," until these little matters are cleared up. He advises "that enquiry should be made beforehand into the character and antecedents of the parties recommending any new schemes. A very large proportion of the schemes launched into the market are mere bubbles, intended to entrap the unwary, and brought out by men who live by the plunder of others." CAVEAT.

March 19.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NANT-AR-NELLE MINING COMPANY.

TO MR. W. S. HUTCH, PURSER, 98, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, holding half the shares of the above mine (entirely disapproving of the proceedings of the meeting, so-called, of the 16th inst.), hereby require you to convene at the earliest possible time a special general meeting of the shareholders therein, at Gregory's Hotel, Cheapside, London, for the purpose of rescinding the resolutions said to be then and there passed; also, for the surrender of all books and papers relating to the above mine, the summary removal of the present purser and the appointment of his successor, and the opening of a bankers' account.

(Signed) JOHN PRETYMAN,
GEORGE PRETYMAN.
HENRY W. BROOK.

Dated 22d March, 1855.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GREAT SORTRIDGE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—As the language of Capt. Nicholas Ennor, of Wiveliscombe, and of Mr. Tremayne, of Kennington-lane, in your useful Journal of last Saturday, respecting the Great Sortridge Consols, is calculated to convey false conceptions, I have felt it my duty to reply to each gentleman (copies of which I beg to enclose), and shall feel obliged by your giving them a space in your columns on Saturday next. I take this opportunity of expressing a hope that every person desirous of investing in this adventure will take care before doing so to examine for himself into the rules and regulations, the plan, the reports, the title deeds, and everything else he can, calculated to assist him in arriving at its value.—*New Broad-st., March* 23. W. L. WEBB.

"CAPT. N. ENNOR.—SIR: I wrote to you on the 1st of February, acknowledging the receipt of your report on the Great Sortridge Consols. In that letter I told you "that I had been appointed secretary," and that I should shortly have the reports printed. I enclose you a copy of the reports; if you have not received one before, it is attributable solely to an oversight in the office, as I gave instructions for it to be done. Every shareholder in the Great Sortridge Consols Mine received a copy of the report enclosed herewith some days prior to the last general meeting; amongst those reports will be found yours, given word for word, as per the original; and there is also attached to the reports a plan of the setts, both Great and East, to scale. The reason I have for addressing you to-day upon this matter is, because I find some remarks of your's in the *Mining Journal* of Saturday last, attempting to throw discredit upon some parties selecting a few sentences of what you are pleased to call "a private report," that "suited one side, and omitting that portion which would show the other." I deny your right to call your report of the 26th of January "a private one;" and if it were so, why did you enclose with the same a letter marked "strictly private?" And I affirm that no portion of your report has been omitted in the reports sent from this office. I think, in common honesty and fairness, before you attempted to attack parties in the way you have done, you should have taken the proper steps to ascertain whether any person connected with the company had written the paragraph or not to which you allude.—*New Broad-street, March* 19. W. L. WEBB.

"R. TREMAYNE, ESQ.—SIR: I beg to hand you a copy of the reports issued on the Great Sortridge Consols, to which you will find attached a plan of the Great and East Sortridge setts, and which I believe are quite correct, with one exception—that is, the piece which you will find I have dotted should have been included in the Great Sortridge. Every shareholder was furnished with a report and plan (now sent you) prior to the last general meeting; and, as far as I can, I endeavour to give a copy to every new shareholder. I beg to observe, the deed which you suggest to the shareholders should be called for at their next meeting, *was upon the table at the last*, and quite open for every interested party to inspect. W. L. WEBB.

New Broad-st., March 19."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

WHEAL CREBOR, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—I had thought that the strong approval of the proceedings of the committee and their management of this mine, expressed by the shareholders at the adjourned general meeting held on the 15th inst., was a sufficient reply to such remarks as I see in a letter in your Journal of the 17th inst., signed Cyrus Legg. I would not have thought it necessary to take any notice of that epistle, were it not that it contains several important misrepresentations; which, however, I entirely acquit the writer of having intentionally made. Mr. Legg gives a copy of the resolutions which he says were passed at the meeting on the 5th inst., which was adjourned, "as none of the committee were present;" and he adds, that he had received a letter from me, stating that a majority of the committee had instructed me to alter the hour of the adjourned meeting from one to half-past three o'clock; and that I also stated I had been instructed, by "a" gentleman holding a large number of shares, not to advertise the resolutions. The best reply to this version of my letter, is a copy of the document itself. It is as follows:—

"DEAR SIR,—Since Thursday I have seen a majority of the committee, who cannot attend the adjourned meeting next Thursday at one o'clock, and they have desired me to alter the hour to half-past three the same day, when they will attend and present a report. As the meeting was adjourned owing to the absence of the committee, the alteration of the hour can only further the object in view. I have also been instructed, by *gentlemen* holding a very large interest in the company, not to advertise the resolutions passed on Thursday, and I have, consequently, not done so. Of course, the general meeting will have to decide on the propriety of the instructions I have received. I may mention that *among* the gentlemen who have thus instructed me, is a shareholder who was present on Thursday, and who held more shares than all the others put together, even assuming that two who left the meeting before the resolutions were passed had not done so.—*March* 10."

The facts were, that in less than two days after the meeting of the 5th, I was desired by ten shareholders holding 1047 shares (including a majority of the committee), or upwards of a quarter of the mine, to alter the hour as stated, and also not to advertise the resolutions; and among these, as will be seen, was actually a majority of the meeting itself at which the resolutions were said to have been passed. Indeed, the gentleman alluded to was not even aware of the resolution to advertise, it having escaped his notice at the meeting, and he was one of the first to order it not to be done. I do not wish to enter into the question whether it was competent to pass other resolutions after the adjournment of the meeting had been agreed to. It will be seen, therefore, that the course adopted was not taken upon my own individual responsibility, while the result of the adjourned meeting fully confirmed its propriety.

In the report from the committee, which was then read, there was a paragraph explaining that their absence from the meeting of the 5th was accidental, that every book and voucher were before the meeting, and that a careful examination would have satisfied the parties present that there was no ground whatever for the hasty resolution as to the management. The report, including this paragraph, was put to the meeting, and approved of and adopted by 1330 to 244 votes, several of the latter having voted upon the ground that some of the expressions in the paragraph alluded to were rather too strong, and others having abstained from voting for the same reason. A strong effort being then made by the neutrals to secure unanimity, the committee consented to exclude the objectionable clause from their report, and which was then adopted as amended, and the proceedings of the committee of management were "approved and confirmed."

Mr. Legg himself then moved that his resolution of the 8th instant, as to the supervison of the mine, be rescinded; and it was finally resolved—"That the committee of management are entitled to the fullest confidence." With regard to Mr. Legg's other remarks, I would merely observe that the operations at this mine are under the management and superintendence of Captain James Richards, the manager of the Great Devon Consols, a man who is well known to possess very superior capabilities; and this fact, I think, is sufficient to give the shareholders the greatest confidence in the efficient and economical working of the concern. The following is a copy of a letter, dated the 13th inst., which I have received from Capt. Richards:—

Devonshire Great Consolidated Mining Company, Tavistock, March 13.

DEAR SIR,—So far as I am individually concerned, I should explain that, when I was appointed by the committee, I understood to act in the capacity of a monthly inspector, for a salary of two guineas per month; and I am quite sure they would not expect me, or any other agent, to undertake the management to the extent of looking into every matter of detail connected with the mine; for, to do this, it would take a great deal of time and attention, and, of course, a salary commensurate with the duties and responsibility should be paid. My duty has been to give a periodical report to the committee on the general appearance of the mine. I have also inspected, and assisted the agent in fixing the prices on the different pitches and bargains; and when any alteration in the workings or machinery has been found necessary, I have been consulted. In this capacity I have been engaged here for a very long time, and I do not see that any unreasonable expenses have been incurred in any respect.

The gettings of the tributers have been for many months remarkably low (about 1*l.* 10*s.* per month), but this will sometimes occur, especially in such tribute ground as is found in this mine; and it should be noticed that, if a tributer occasionally gets extra wages, it is so much the better for the adventurers, as, but for these inducements, you would not get the men to speculate; consequently, a great deal of ground would never be let at all.

The tutwork gettings have been very regular and fair, averaging about 1*l.* per week, including the shaftmen, who are always allowed, owing to the attention necessary to be given to the shaftwork and machinery, to earn a little more than the others. So far as I can judge, I do not see that there is any cause of complaint. It must be remembered that the cost of materials now is far greater than when the mine was set to work.

The mine is now in a good position, and likely to improve; and with the attention given to the interests of the company by Capt. Doble, who is a most indefatigable and careful agent, the shareholders will find that they have no just reason to complain of the manner in which the operations are carried out. I am, dear Sir, yours, obediently,

JAMES RICHARDS.

I may mention that, so anxious have the committee been to obtain the fullest information regarding the position and prospects of the undertaking, that the mine has been inspected at different times by the following disinterested agents:—twice by Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath Mine; three times by Capt. Dunstan, of West Caradon Mine; twice by Mr. James Wolferstan, of the Bedford United Mine; by the late Capt. Osborn, of Liskeard; and by Capt. Lean, of Holmbush Mine. I have no hesitation in saying, that no mine in Devon and Cornwall has more (I had almost said, so much) care and attention bestowed upon it.

Mr. Legg concludes his letter by stating that he publishes the resolutions of the 8th for the information of the shareholders. This was unnecessary, as long before Mr. Legg's letter appeared in print every shareholder had received a circular, with a copy of these resolutions, and the reason for not advertising them.

I write these lines with the most friendly feelings towards Mr. Legg, of whose *manner* of proceeding only I complain. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to afford him, and every other shareholder, all the information in my power, when they require it. Indeed, I believe that it would tend greatly to promote *bona fide* mining undertakings if those interested in them were to visit the office oftener than at the periodical general meetings. In my experience, I find great disinclination even to attend these meetings, which is much to be regretted, as, if shareholders would make themselves better acquainted with the progress making, the objects in view, and the whole proceedings of the concern, they would feel greater confidence in the merits of the enterprise, and give their support more cordially in carrying it out. Among the difficulties to contend with in legitimate mining, I find one of the greatest is the indifference among the proprietors to thoroughly understand the nature and objects of each particular undertaking; and hence, in the case of prospective mines, the receipt of the "call letters" is all they are acquainted with. It was considerations which principally led me to publish my book on "British Mines considered as a means of Investment," in order to afford the means of forming opinions on the value of different mines, which could be easily resorted to. I have reason to believe that my efforts have been productive of good to the mining interest, and the favour they have met with has already called for a second edition.

This letter has extended to a greater length than I had intended, and, therefore, I shall not encroach further on your space, by entering into the steady and marked improvement in Wheal Crebor during the last six or eight months; but I shall make a remark, that while the returns have fully doubled in that time, the reserves of ore in the mine have increased 164 tons, even in the last two months. In conclusion, I have the pleasure of referring to the satisfactory report received this week.

117, *Bishopsgate-street Within, March* 22. J. H. MUNKITTRICK.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—One would imagine, from the number of letters and warnings which have appeared in your Journal, there would have been some one honest enough to state the facts as they actually are, and give some advice as to the future working of the mine. On the 26th Feb. a general meeting of shareholders was held, and adjourned properly, to the 9th March, to investigate the accounts. At that boisterous and disgraceful meeting, two reports were read; one from the committee of investigation, and another from Mr. Charles. Mr. Charles's was published; but the other, that smuggled through and adopted by the meeting, was not allowed to be published through the interference of Mr. Murchison.

My object is to deal with that report without mentioning names, or having any pique against any one.

On the 9th of March the report stated the mine debt to be 5971*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, to which I will add—lords dues and outstanding liabilities 1000*l.*, and 1000*l.* for Mr. [illegible] sheet, making altogether ..... £7971 [illegible]

The same report gave assets 6771*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, and estimated ore to be sold in March 1000*l.*; but I will give good assets 73*l.* 15*s.*, and ore sold for March about 500*l.* ..... £ 573 15 0

Added to which, the call that was made on March 9, on the 21,000 shares, according to the same report, 3*s.* per share 3150 0 0 = £3723 [illegible]

Leaving ..... £4248 [illegible]

Therefore, after all this call is paid-up, the mine is still 4247*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* in debt, with a monthly cost-sheet of about 1000*l.* against ore returns of about 600*l.*; consequently, according to our present mode of working, we are still losing about 400*l.* per month.

They also say—notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the report which they have been obliged to present to the meeting, and which will necessarily entail on the shareholders a further and unexpected call, congratulating us, &c.; and, with the promise of an early dividend, get themselves elected members of the committee of management, and assist in suppressing the publication of their flowery report. This is not honest, or straightforward, as years must elapse, and thousands of pounds be spent, before we can have a dividend, according to present operations.

Let us have an early meeting, and try, if Mr. Murchison will allow us, to make the machinery from being sold by the Court, and not talk about temporary stoppages. I believe the mine worthy of a trial, but we cannot have a mine without money; we may be accused of trying to depreciate the market value of the shares. Can there be worse than they are at present—1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*? Let us have honest and responsible men on the committee; then if the mine is good, money will soon be found to meet our expenditure, and the value of the shares will be according. Not by [illegible] kering and sending forth false statements to the shareholders, and suppressing reports from the public, who alone are able to judge impartially.

City, March 22. A LARGE SHAREHOLDER.

DEVON UNITED MINE.

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your Journal, to address the shareholders at a time when the mine appears to be in great danger of being stopped, as an order for the winding-up of the company was lately granted by Vice-Chancellor Wood, if a general meeting is to be held on Friday next, at which I earnestly hope measures may be taken to keep the mine in progress, and to get this order discharged.

From the reports inserted in your Journal from time to time, it appears that the lode, 18 feet in width, has been discovered, and that the deep adit level is now within [illegible] fathoms of it; that there are "full 5000 tons of mundic" laid open; and that the great lode would have been intersected long since, but from a deficiency of labour. I believe, at the present time, and at the present rate of progress, the great lode or copper lode will be intersected about the 15th of April. Capt. Bray remarks, in his report of October 3d, "I am still of opinion, by its present indications for lead and copper, that the day is not far distant when Devon United will take a much higher stand in the market."

It is needless for me to say that reports of such a nature warrant the vigorous prosecution of the mine, instead of a winding-up order. I call the attention of shareholders to the fact that many mines which had been abandoned, as I am afraid Devon United will be, have been re-worked by new companies, and have paid enormous dividends. In a letter, in your Journal of Jan. 20, it is stated that West Basset, Wheal Great Consols, and Wheal Buller, were abandoned, and then re-worked; and the result of the second working of Wheal Buller was a profit of 87,787*l.* Devon United Mine is, without doubt, a splendid one, and worth expending 50,000*l.*, instead of 5000*l.*, in opening it; and the shareholders will show but little common sense if they consent to its sacrifice on the eve of its becoming dividend-paying.

Mr. Henwood, in speaking of mines in Devon and Cornwall, observes, "but there is scarcely a profitable mine in the two counties that has not passed through two or three companies' hands before it became dividend-paying. A further outlay, a trifling outlay, which would accomplish all required, splits up the company, and the property is abandoned to some more fortunate speculators." Reflection on these words, the abstaining from personal recriminations at the next meeting, and firmness on the part of the committee, are all that is wanted to place Devon United on the first list of your Journal, and to cause it to fill the coffers of its shareholders.

March 22. A SHAREHOLDER.

PEDNANDREA MINE.

SIR,—It is much to be regretted that gentlemen should embark in mining enterprises without either the means or the inclination to apply them to a successful result, or at least to a fair extent of trial. Pednandrea, I find, is likely to be abandoned from the want of money to carry on the works, the adventurers declining to advance any further advance. This is what I hear. Now, I think it very unwise to come to such a resolution, when the prospects are so good as I understand they are at the mine. I have heard good agents say that, with a little further outlay in steam machinery, &c., the mine would pay cost and leave a profit. Will the adventurers pardon a stranger for obtruding a word of advice? It is this: Persevere a little in legitimate mode of working the mine, unless, upon inspection by an intelligent agent, the mine should be declared unworthy of any further expenditure upon it. I [illegible] out this suggestion from a good motive towards the shareholders. B. STONE.

Truro, March 20.

AN AGENT DISMISSED FOR HONESTY!

SIR,—Many persons entertain an opinion that "honesty is the best policy," if it is, all things considered; but in some cases, unquestionable integrity, combined with superior talent, is insufficient to keep a man in a situation. There are [illegible] of such a character, that to serve them you must go out of the path of rectitude to accomplish their ends. There are what some call time-serving agents, who have no scruple to please their masters at the expense of a good conscience; such, for instance, as representing a mine to be rich when it is poor, and *vice versa*. But there are [illegible] sterling men, who choose to retain a good conscience at the expense of a good [illegible] if for conscience sake they should be deprived of it. A friend of mine had the management of a tin mine, for doing the duties of which office he received 1*l.* per month. He worked the mine two or three years, and discovered that there was no prospect of the returns balancing the cost; he, therefore, reported that the mine had [illegible] be abandoned. Now, the lord of the soil (a strange thing) had the control of [illegible] affairs; and as it was for his interest that the mining should be continued, and [illegible] ing that the agent had advised its abandonment, he caused him to be dismissed [illegible] all expedition, to make room for his own "toller." This "toller" persuaded [illegible] adventurers to continue the works; they did so for two or three years more, [illegible] of about 8000*l.* or 10,000*l.*—*Truro, March* 20. B. STONE.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

SIR,—Prior to my departure for a tour on the Continent, I deem it right to include the series of useful hints which have appeared from my pen in your Journal during the last 15 months, by some additional statistics, which no doubt will be of much interest to the holders. When I return I shall, with the kind permission of the editor, resume my labours. I now proceed to discuss the relative positions of the builders, shareholders, and mortgagees.

1. BUILDERS.—Mackenzie, and the other builders, expected to be paid in cash by the commissioners when they borrowed the 512,000*l.* on the security of the bonds for [illegible] years, whereas they were compelled to receive that amount in bonds, which [illegible] compelled them to realise at, it is said, a loss of more than 15 per cent. They have [illegible] the option to pay off their debt in bonds, therefore it is their interest to keep [illegible] depreciated as much as possible, in order to enable them to buy, within the [illegible] five years, 512,000*l.* of bonds. If they succeed in buying the bonds at 125*l.* net [illegible] every 500*l.*, or at 75 per cent. discount, they gain 60 per cent. by the transaction [illegible] they redeem for 128,000*l.* what they have palmed off on the public for about [illegible] The houses are, I consider, worth more than 300,000*l.* at present, as they were [illegible] by the builders to the commissioners at 704,000*l.* and that estimate actually [illegible] the basis for money advanced. There is sure to be a market at all times for the [illegible] as the builders will always be buyers, at a tempting discount, although they [illegible] five years' time to frighten holders out of them.

It is true that they only want 512,000*l.* bonds out of the 712,000*l.*; but then, [illegible] how improved is the position of the holders of the 200,000*l.* which would then be [illegible] out. They could be easily provided for out of the ground-rents, if the builders [illegible] induced to proceed with their works. I think I have said enough to induce [illegible] not to sell at all at present prices, except from sheer necessity, but wait till [illegible] ground-rents are realised. On the other hand, the builders ought to be liberally [illegible] commodated with money by the bondholders, to enable them to bring their [illegible] into a state for mortgaging. It is said this may be carried out with 250,000*l.* [illegible] therefore the bondholders ought to raise this sum *pro rata* amongst themselves [illegible] which their property would be benefited enormously. Many capitalists would [illegible] glad to act in concert with the builders, by advancing the cash to buy up the bonds [illegible] at present prices, for the purpose of paying off the 512,000*l.*, and afterwards [illegible] the valuable property. This, however, would cause the interests of bondholders [illegible] builders to clash, an event to be deplored, as there ought to be energetic co-operation; and an independent arbitrator could easily award the amount of [illegible] sacrifice to be made by each, to enable the property ultimately to be realised [illegible] figure which would cause no loss to any party.—*March* 23. H. GYDE.

Mr. Absalom Bennett, described as a merchant, of Gonvena, Eglosilly, Cornwall, appears in the *Gazette* as a bankrupt.

Mr. W. Gilpin obtained his discharge on Tuesday from the Insolvent Debtors' Court: the insolvency was chiefly attributable to his submarine tobacco-pipe [illegible] laid down between Portpatrick and Donaghadee, being destroyed by stormy weather in June, 1852.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.

A half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. Cole, Old Broad-street, yesterday,

Mr. John Labouchere in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, and the minutes of the last meeting confirmed, the following satisfactory report was submitted:—

The directors have much satisfaction in meeting the shareholders on this occasion, as they are in a position to report most favourably on the proceedings, as well as on the prospects, of the company's affairs abroad. The directors will, however, request the shareholders to bear in mind that twelve months have not elapsed since the concern has been in the hands of their colleague, Mr. Wheelwright; and, therefore, notwithstanding great reforms have been made, and a highly satisfactory result obtained, further time is required to carry out fully the plans for renting and selling the estates, and for developing the several silver mines in which the company is interested. To diminish the annual expenditure of the company, and to concentrate the operations on those points which afforded an early and permanent return, has been the grand object Mr. Wheelwright has had in view; and the directors are able to state that complete success has so far attended the labours of their colleague.

In order, therefore, that the shareholders may clearly understand the progress made, the directors have first to observe, that it was considered indispensable, as early as possible, to put an end to the establishment charges abroad; this was completely effected at the close of last year, and arrangements have been made whereby the financial agency of the company will be transferred to a gentleman of high standing, responsibility, and integrity, so that in future those charges which have hitherto formed a large item of expenditure will be avoided.

It was also agreed to close the operations in the copper mines, if any parties could be found willing to purchase. This has been partly accomplished; a sale having been made of the Morada Mines and plant for the sum of $8000.

The only other copper mining operations carried on are at Checo, no party having come forward with a fair offer; but it is gratifying to the directors to be able to report, Mr. Wheelwright anticipates realising, by a different system of working to that hitherto adopted, a profit of about 3000*l.* to 4000*l.* annually from this mine.

With regard to silver mining operations, the directors have much pleasure in being able to state, that the Al Fin Hallada has yielded considerably more in the past six months, than at any former period, and holds out the brightest prospect for the future; inasmuch as the directors are informed that the adjoining mine, called Salvador, has cut a very rich vein in the bottom, at a depth of 170 varas, which is several varas below the deepest part of the Al Fin Hallada, and that there is every reason to anticipate equal, if not still better, results for the future from this mine.

The other silver mines in which this company is interested more largely present a new feature of importance as yet, though some of them are productive of mineral; they are being prosecuted with system and regularity, and the appearances are such as to justify a reasonable hope of their becoming profitably productive at no distant day. They are situated in good localities, and, from the discoveries of vast wealth, which are now becoming of frequent occurrence in the district of Tres Puntas, the directors can only express their sanguine opinion that the development of these new mines will lead to important results.

They have also the satisfaction of stating that Mr. Wheelwright has made an arrangement with Don Nicholas Narango, to take charge of them, and that this gentleman is considered to be the first miner in the province of Copiapo, and an accomplished assayist. Mr. Wheelwright, in one of his recent letters, mentions that six or seven mines were giving a large amount of silver; and his opinion is, that Tres Puntas (in which the company's mines are situated) is destined to yield an immense amount of wealth in gold, equally with silver and copper.

Seeing that the result of the working of the silver mines, when in beneficio, is productive of large profits, Mr. Wheelwright considered that the holding of a small number of varas in several mines in a district is likely to be attended with earlier and better success than if the same interest was limited to a few chances; and he has, therefore, determined to lessen the number of the company's barras in some where the risk is heavy, and so divide the interest better than at present, provided he can find good associates. By a recent letter, the directors find that an advantageous exchange has been made of 2 varas in Carmen Alto for 4 varas in Republicano, 2 varas in Santa Ana for 4 varas in Clorindita; and subsequent advices state the Republicano to be in beneficio, and had given some 500 marcs of silver. The shareholders will, no doubt, see the prudence of this step, and with a wide-spread interest in the silver mines of Tres Puntas, an early discovery may be anticipated.

With regard to the estates, since the last meeting Mr. Wheelwright has succeeded in obtaining a desirable tenant for the Mal Paso property, at a rental of $2000 per annum, for five years. Many offers have also been made to rent the estate of Potrero Seco, but there has been no conclusive arrangement come to at present. Mr. Wheelwright has, however, been actively engaged in preparing measures for obtaining, eventually, a large income from this extensive and valuable property. The railway has been brought up it, and plots of land have been apportioned for the station-houses at the terminus, at which have already been raised. Arrangements are also being come to with the Government for the public buildings; at the same time a survey has been made of the land in the immediate vicinity of the railway, which is being reduced to drawings, and the whole has been closed in by a fencing. The intention is to dispose of this enclosed land in lots, for building, and in the course of a short time a considerable income may be expected; whilst, in other respects, the property generally will be greatly improved. The directors, therefore, have every reason to confirm their former report, that an income of 5 per cent. on the capital raised will be derived from the renting, or selling, at a censo the estates, and working the Checo Copper Mine.

In reference to the financial state of the company, the directors have much pleasure in reporting that the three shipments of silver and copper ores, which they were obliged to estimate in the audited accounts presented at the annual meeting in Aug. last at 23,000*l.*, have realised (nett), 23,306*l.* 4s. 10d., being an excess of 306*l.* 4s. 10d. Mr. Wheelwright has also found himself able to carry on operations without having occasion to draw upon the board, by arrangements made for disposing of the copper ores on the spot; and, at the same time, has shipped the whole of the silver ore produced from the Al Fin Hallada Mine to this country up to the close of last year, which, for the six months has been valued at 12,500*l.* The result, as far as the directors are able now to report, of the operations from July 1 to Dec. 31 has been as follows:—

Excess of estimate on last account	£ 306	4	10	
Six months produce from Al Fin Hallada	12,500	0	0	=£12,806 4 10
Wages of miners paid in England, interest on loan, &c.				1,724 6 10
Leaving as profit on six months' operations				£11,081 18 0

The produce of Al Fin Hallada Mine, during the past six month, ending Dec. 1854, has been as follows:—

	Quintals.	lbs.	Containing mcs. of sil.
July	258	2	710
August	313	58	530
September	496	10	1372
October	370	45	1410
November	420	19	1029
December	505	58	1046

From the foregoing remarks, the shareholders will see that their property has assumed, since the direction of it has been in the hands of Mr. Wheelwright, a most encouraging aspect. The result is that the board is in a position to-day to declare a dividend out of the proceeds of the half-year ending the 31st December last of 1*l.* per share, which they intend paying in the month of May, or earlier, depending on the arrival of the *Lucy N. Hall*, which vessel sailed on the 2d Jan. from Caldera.

Regarding the future, the directors anticipate that the revenue from the estates, and the profit to be derived from the Checo Mine, will be more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of the company, in which case the whole of the produce of the Al Fin Hallada will be remitted to this country, and available for dividends. Should such be the result, the directors hope at the annual meeting in September to announce as good a dividend as on this occasion.

The shareholders have to look to the prospects of the other silver mines for still more favourable results, and the directors trust that ere long they may have it in their power to announce a discovery of some importance, so that the most sanguine expectations of the shareholders may be realised. In corroboration of which, they have this day been favoured with a Valparaiso newspaper, which is in the room, and of which the following is an extract:—

"*Copiapo, Jan.* 20.—The Republicano, in Tres Puntas, continues improving in an extraordinary manner. If this arrival of the body of silver (in Spanish, 'alcance!') were not so recent, we should not hesitate to place it at once in the rank of a mine of the first order."

The directors have, in conclusion, to express their sense of the valuable assistance rendered to the company by their colleague, Mr. Wheelwright, to whose able and prompt measures the present favourable aspect of the company's affairs is mainly to be attributed.

The Chairman having moved the adoption of the report, Mr. Holland, in seconding the motion, said that without indulging in any exaggerated views as to the future, he could not refrain from expressing a strong feeling of the brightness of their prospects. It was always advisable to be cautious in dealing with the prospective profits of mines, but they could well afford to make very large deductions from the expectations that they were fairly entitled to entertain, and still find themselves in possession of a large and increasing income, inasmuch as they had a very valuable freehold estate, which would ere long become very productive, and would, he had no doubt, fully realise an income of 5 per cent. on the company's capital when Mr. Wheelwright's plans were carried out. The copper mines, which hitherto had only proved a drain on the company's resources, were now put on a footing of yielding a revenue, while the expenditure had been reduced to a small figure. In reference to the paragraph in the Valparaiso paper on the table (which announced the very important discovery at the Republicano Mine), those gentlemen present acquainted with Chili would understand the value of such a discovery, and shareholders would recollect that the mine of Republicano was one of the new mines in which Mr. Wheelwright had recently taken four shares, or one-sixth part interest; and should it offer anything like the neighbouring mine of Al Fin Hallada, in which their interest was only about one-eighth, they might indeed congratulate themselves on such an event. He considered it an act of gratitude due to Mr. Wheelwright to express their thanks for his very great zeal and energy on behalf of the company.

The Chairman fully concurred with Mr. Holland that such an expression of feeling was fully due to the exertions of their excellent colleague, Mr. Wheelwright—a feeling which was cordially responded to by the meeting.

Mr. Ellis observed that the report went so very fully into particulars, that it was hardly necessary to add any remarks upon the subject. Although mining affairs must be regarded in some sense as a lottery, yet they knew that they had in these mines a *bona fide* property, and they might fairly indulge in sanguine expectations for the future.

Mr. Tinley (of Liverpool) said that he was, in the first place, very glad to find by the report that a portion of the Carmen Alto estate was being surveyed and inclosed; and he thought it extremely desirable that they should have a general survey: they had a very large property, and it was admitted to be a very valuable property, and he thought they should have every portion of it laid down, even if it cost them 200*l.* or 300*l.*, a sum which he was sure would not be felt. This was the more important, as it was evident they would have two or more railways running through the property, the real position of which they ought to be perfectly acquainted with. He should further like to have a rough sketch of the Tres Puntas property, and of all their mines, and even of those in which they did not hold shares; because, it must be apparent, if an adjacent mine was very rich they must know, from certain inferences, where it was desirable to proceed with their workings.

The Chairman agreed with Mr. Tinley, that it was very desirable they should have a complete survey of their property, but he thought they had better wait until Mr. Wheelwright had completed his survey, and effected all his arrangements.

Mr. Tinley said he merely threw out the suggestion. In conclusion, he now wished to address himself to a matter more of a personal character. He thought the time had now arrived when they should not ask gentlemen to devote their time and energies gratuitously; and that the shareholders ought, therefore, to think of awarding those gentlemen, to whose long and valuable services they are so much indebted, some remuneration. This was a matter specially provided for by the Deed of Settlement; there was an amount mentioned (800*l.*) to be applied to that purpose. It was a matter which he proposed to his brother-shareholders with the utmost confidence, because he was satisfied he should receive their unanimous support. He would, therefore, move that the directors be requested to take such an amount of the remuneration provided as they may think fit for the past year. At a future period the shareholders would, no doubt, be in a position to award something more tangible to Mr. Wheelwright than a vote of thanks; although, he had no doubt, that would be highly gratifying to him. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The Chairman thanked the meeting for the very kind manner in which they had expressed themselves with regard to the services of himself and brother directors. He attributed the want of success which had hitherto attended their efforts, in a great measure, to the great distance of the property from this country, and he felt that they were very greatly indebted to Mr. Wheelwright, who had not only the confidence of the directors, but must, he was sure, have the confidence of the proprietors at large. He (the chairman) had every reason to believe that the affairs of the company would go on improving, although there was nothing more uncertain in this uncertain life than the uncertainty of mining. He hoped they would now go on paying dividends year by year.—The meeting then terminated.

FORT BOWEN MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, No. 11, New Broad-street, on Thursday, for the purpose of increasing the capital of the company by the creation of 14,900 additional shares, and to empower the directors to borrow, and take up, any sum not exceeding 5000*l.*, by way of debenture.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

Mr. Tate said, he had an important communication to make to the proprietors. Dr. Collyer was the inventor of a gold-crushing machine, and that gentleman had had a great deal of experience in Mexico, California, and other parts of the world—indeed, he believed there was no man in England who had a better knowledge of gold stratification than Dr. Collyer; and he (Mr. Tate) could not give a greater proof of confidence in the undertaking than the fact of Dr. Collyer agreeing to pay his own expenses to the mine, take a machine from New York, work it at his own cost, and not receive remuneration in any shape until the mines were productive, and even then receive his pay in shares. Dr. Collyer would join this undertaking, notwithstanding the fact that he had in his pocket an offer of an engagement of 600*l.* per annum, which, with contingencies, would be worth 1000*l.* a year. The machinery already sent out will crush 40 tons of ore per day, which, according to the assays, will yield, at the lowest calculation, 4 ozs. to the ton, or 192,000*l.* per annum; and if they deducted 92,000*l.* for working expenses and delay, it would leave 100,000*l.* a year to come into the pockets of the shareholders; and he firmly believed every farthing he had stated would be realised. He had been in communication with Mr. Champion, who had visited the mines, and that gentleman considered they were four times as rich as the St. John del Rey Mines, and much easier in working.

Mr. Jackson wished to know whether General Norris had much faith in the mines? and if so, why he could not raise the additional capital required in New York?

Mr. Tate replied, that General Norris had the greatest confidence in the success of the adventure, but he had never been requested to raise capital. The expected a cargo of ore by the vessel that had taken out the machinery, and which it was fully expected would average 20*l.* per ton.

Capt. Charnock said, the directors had agreed to subscribe for one-third of the unissued shares; and if, therefore, only remained for the shareholders to say whether they would support them, otherwise the company must be wound-up.

The Chairman, in answer to a question by a shareholder, stated that 3000*l.* would be sufficient to carry on the mines until October next, by which time they expected it would be thoroughly tested.

Mr. Lindo said, the question was whether the shareholders would make a further advance to properly develope the property; and unless they did so, the company must be wound up. He, for one, should contribute his quota, and would suggest that power should be given to the directors to issue the shares at 2s. 6d. each to the present holders; and in the event of being offered to the public, at 5s. each.

Resolutions were then unanimously passed, authorising the directors to issue the 14,900 shares on hand upon such terms as they may think fit, and to raise a sum not exceeding 5000*l.* upon debentures. Several of the shareholders in attendance put down their names for a portion of the shares and debentures.

ESGAIR MWYN MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the offices, Leadenhall-street, on Thursday,

Mr. George Helmore in the chair.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the directors, and accounts:—

At a special general meeting, held for that purpose on the 5th day December last, it was resolved to re-issue 1795 shares which had previously been forfeited to the company; these shares have been wholly subscribed for by the existing shareholders. It was also resolved that the principal mining agents of the company, Captain M. Francis, and Capt. T. Williams, and his son Edward Williams, should be dismissed the service of the company, and they have been dismissed accordingly. As regards Capt. T. Williams and his son, their conduct since their dismissal has, in the opinion of your directors, fully justified the propriety of that step, as they not only refused to give up possession of the property of the company except upon payment of charges which your directors have deemed it their duty to resist, but refused to permit Capt. Vials, whom your directors appointed as chief mining captain, to take possession of the mine.

Your directors have placed the matter in the hands of their solicitors at Aberystwith, and hope they will very shortly be in a position to report the adjustment of these differences; should, however, they be disappointed in their expectations, they are prepared to take the most vigourous measures for the protection of your property.

Your directors have appointed Capt. Samuel Vials, late of Court Grange Mine, upon the recommendation of Capt. Eddy, of the Lisburne Mine, and other competent parties; and Capt. Josiah Paull, recommended by Capt. S. Seccombe, of the South Phœnix Mine, to fill the vacant situations. Your directors have to acknowledge the kindness of Capt. Eddy and Capt. Seccombe in assisting them in the selection of efficient agents, and trust the shareholders will evince their appreciation of it by passing a special vote of thanks to them.

Your directors have every confidence that, under their newly-appointed agents, the mining operations will be conducted with skill and vigour, and believe the most beneficial results will be attained.

Your directors herewith submit to you a full statement of the accounts of the company since its formation, which will enable the shareholders to ascertain the precise financial position of the company. In the year 1851-2, the total amount of ore raised was 40 tons, yielding 532*l.* 10s. 8d.; the cost-sheets and merchants' bills amounted to 1298*l.* 6s. 3d. In the year 1853 the amount of ore produced was 39 tons, yielding 498*l.* 15s.; the cost-sheets and merchants' bills for the same period amounting to 2058*l.* 0s. 11d. In the year 1854 the ore raised was 161¼ tons, producing 2113*l.* 9s. 1d.; the costs sheets and merchants' bills being 3684*l.* 3s. 11d.; and of this quantity of 161¼ tons, 121 tons, realising 1570*l.* 2s. 9d., have been raised during the last six months of the past year.

During the last four months the average yield of ore has has been nearly 30 tons per month, equal to an annual produce of 360 tons, value 4320*l.*; your directors have, therefore, the utmost confidence that, under the new management at the mine, this quantity will be increased, while the cost sheets are susceptible of being diminished; and that, ere long, Esgair Mwyn will again resume its place among the other dividend-paying mines.

Your directors have further to report, that they have placed the expenditure of the London offices upon the most economical footing, and are justified in estimating it will not exceed 350*l.* for the next year, including the 150*l.* voted as a remuneration to the directors. Your directors have to inform you, that since the last general meeting, their respected chairman, Mr. E. J. Herapath, has resigned his seat at their board; this circumstance has caused them much regret, as nothing could exceed the zeal and devotion of Mr. Herapath in promoting the best interests of the company.

Your directors have to acknowledge with gratitude the assistance they have derived from the counsel of Mr. Holyoake, Mr. Weston, and Mr. Morgan, whom they consulted on the retirement of Mr. Herapath. Mr. Helmore has since that period been voted to the chair, and Mr. Morgan, at the urgent request of the board, has been induced to occupy the seat vacated by Mr. Herapath. This appointment is subject to the confirmation of the shareholders. M. H. F. Home and Mr. R. Halls, are the two directors who retire by rotation at this meeting, and, being eligible, now offer themselves for re-election. There is appended to this report, according to requirements of the Deed of Settlement, the names of all shareholders who are qualified for election as directors. It will form a portion of the business of the meeting to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year, and your directors feel they cannot better serve the company than by recommending the re-appointment of Mr. S. L. Price, who has so satisfactorily and efficiently performed the duties attached to that office.

In conclusion, your directors trust the measures that have been adopted will meet the approval of the shareholders; their endeavours have been to carry out the views of the shareholders, and to place the affairs of the company on a firm and satisfactory basis.

Cr.—Balance last account	£ 44	19	6		
Cash received for shares issued	939	15	0		
Interest, transfer-fees, &c.	4	5	10		
Advances from directors	360	0	0		
Ore sold, 82 tons 16 cwts. (realised)	1091	19	3		
Ore sold, 61 tons 12½ cwts. (not realised)	—				=£2440 19 7
Dr.—Mine cost, June to November	£1600	8	8		
Merchants' bills, May to September	368	10	5		
Travelling expenses, secretary's salary, and office expenses	122	6	0		
S. L. Price (auditor and accountant)	32	19	9		
Capt. Francis	35	0	0		
V. France, for royalties	92	16	2		
Sundry other charges, to 30th December	126	19	5		=£2379 0 5
Leaving balance in favour of mine					£ 61 19 2

The Chairman said that it now devolved on him to move the adoption of the report and accounts, but before he did so, he should wish to make a few observations. With regard to the dismissal of the engineer and agents of the mine, that was on account of a resolution passed at a meeting on the 25th Dec. last, and it was, therefore, the act of the shareholders, and not merely of the directors, although they have felt fully justified in the step taken, from their conduct since notice was given to them. Thomas Williams had actually retained possession of their stock of ore and premises at Aberystwith, refusing to give them up, except on payment of the claim set up by him, which they could not allow. The gross amount was 150*l.* or 190*l.*, whereas, at that time, he was only entitled to one month's notice, which would be under 20*l.*, and he should have considered it very reprehensible conduct of Mr. Williams, even if the company had been indebted to him, to refuse to give up possession to the new agents of the company. Mr. Williams was in possession of the mine, plant, and machinery, and if they examined the items charged, it would be seen that some were not only for work done for the Cardiganshire Mining Company, which was the forerunner of this, and for Mr. France, before he sold the lease to that company, but as far back as 1847, although Mr. France was not the mortgagee until 1850. They had, therefore, appointed Mr. Fossett and Mr. Thompson, of Aberystwith, as arbitrators. The ill-feeling in the minds of the men had been excited by those who had a great interest in keeping up the feud between them and the company, by stating that it was the intention of the new agent to remove the Welshmen from their places, and to employ Cornish miners in their stead, but they had written to the men, informing them that nothing was further from their intention. A portion of the men committed a gross outrage on Capt. Vials. Those men had since been taken before the magistrate, and he did not doubt they would be properly dealt with. He would now beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts.—Mr. Herapath, sen., seconded the motion.

Mr. Wm. Morgan observed, that the accounts were only made up to the 30th Dec., and there were certain liabilities which had since that time been discharged. Their present liabilities amounted to 1293*l.*, including 1000*l.* for the purchase of Esgair Dhu Mine, and their assets to 1666*l.* He would also say that there would be no diminution in the return of ore. He withdrew from the direction, as there was an opinion amongst some of the shareholders that his withdrawal would conduce to the harmonious working of the company, and he, therefore, had the greatest pleasure in doing so, although he had proxies with him which would be amply sufficient to secure his election. He considered the mine was now in a favourable condition, and that they might place the utmost confidence in Capt. Paull. The London management was comparatively nothing, when compared with efficient management at the mine; but they must have good men at the mines. He would be succeeded by those in whom he had the utmost confidence, and he would add, that there appeared to be a large amount of unanimity amongst the shareholders; and he was sure they would all agree with him, when he stated that his successors would have 19-20ths of the shareholders to support them in their operations for the interest of the company, and that he retired from the direction for the sole purpose of promoting that unanimity.

The adoption of the report was then carried unanimously; and, after some little discussion of the most friendly nature, it was resolved that Messrs. Bell, Edward Morgan, and Weston, should be elected directors, in the room of those retiring, and Mr. S. L. Price, as auditor. Messrs. Bell and Edward Morgan acknowledged the compliment, and votes of thanks were passed to Mr. W. Morgan, for his services as a director of the company, and to Mr. E. J. Herapath, as their late chairman, which were duly acknowledged by those gentlemen.

A special vote of thanks was then proposed by the chairman to Mr. Eddy and Capt. Seccombe, for their gratuitous services on behalf the company, with the request that the same might be communicated to them, which was seconded by Mr. E. J. Herapath, and carried unanimously. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, who having acknowledged the same, declared the meeting dissolved.

CAEGWIAN MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at 19, Royal Exchange, yesterday,

Mr. Saml. Weatherley in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and confirmed; the balance-sheet, showing a cash balance against the mine of 28*l.* 6s. 11d., against which 231*l.* was due for calls, having been examined, was passed; and Mr. Low's report of the 20th inst., containing the fifth series of assays (particulars of which will be found in another column) was read.—The following report of the secretary was then read:—

In handing you Mr. Low's reports, received during the past three months, I am sorry they do not record a full estimate of the value of the theory promulgated by that gentleman, in his method of reducing and amalgamating the gold ores of our mines after calcination; but as this inability accrues solely from the stoppage of the building operations during the excessively inclement weather of January and February, and which has been a bar to all progress towards the completion of the calcining furnace, I can only draw your attention to the satisfactory result of the operations which have been carried on by assay. Previous to the date of your last meeting, Mr. Low had forwarded particulars of the first series of assay made from a parcel (5 tons) of quartz, and which gave upwards of 3 ozs. of gold to the ton. This process being, as you are aware, a chemical one, it can only be made upon, and give the result from, a very minute portion of the quartz, assumed, however, to be a fair specimen or sample of the whole.

The course adopted is to crush, by means of the crushing rolls, the 5 tons of quartz into pieces sufficiently small to pass through a half-inch riddle; then to sample and re-sample from such parcel until it is supposed a fair and average specimen of the whole is secured. This sampled portion is then pounded up, and smaller samples taken therefrom, and upon which, after calcination (I believe) in a small furnace, the assays are made.

This process has been repeated upon various piles of ore from different parts of the mine, until now, I understand, 25 tons of quartz are crushed up, and the bulk remains properly numbered, ready for calcination as soon as the calcining furnace is completed. From the 25 tons of quartz, 30 assays have already been made—that is to say, each 5 tons has been sampled, and six assays made therefrom, yielding as follows:—No. 1, average of six assays, 3 ozs. 1 dwt. 19½ grs., Jan. 1; No. 2, ditto, 2 ozs. 16 dwts. 20½ grs., Jan. 24; No. 3, ditto, 4 ozs. 10 dwts. 5½ grs., Feb. 19; No. 4, ditto, 1 oz. 18 dwts. 14½ grs., March 7; No. 5, ditto, 3 ozs. 4 dwts. 21 grs., March 20—or equivalent in the whole to 3 ozs. 2 dwts. 11 grs. of fine gold to the ton of quartz.

Of the satisfactory result of these chemical trials, so far as they go, no doubt can exist; but the shareholders will naturally be anxious to see it proved, on a practical and commercial scale of working, that the bulk of the 30 tons will yield an approximate return of gold to the assays, or something near it (say only 2 ozs. to the ton); and should such fortunately prove to be the case, the speculation of the theory will be at an end, and the value of the property fully proved.

It is a considerable source of gratification to find that Mr. Low is still very sanguine of the most satisfactory results, and that, although so much retarded by the inclement season, the calcining furnace will be ready to be annealed within a month from this date; it will, however, be necessary to extend Mr. Low's engagement over an additional two months, to compensate for the loss of time and progress during the winter.

I annex a balance-sheet of expenditure to the present date; and it will be necessary that a small additional fund should be provided to carry the speculation through. There are two modes of creating this additional fund—either the 960 shares held in reserve can be appropriated, or a call made of 6d. per share upon the present 5040 shares. In this latter case, the reserve shares will remain in charge of the trustees for appropriation, if thought advisable, hereafter, and which, provided the speculation turns out favourably, will compensate by way of bonus for the perseverance with which the proprietors of this company have proceeded towards elucidating the question of the value of the gold ores of North Wales.

It was resolved that the reports and balance-sheet be adopted, and entered in the cost-book.

Mr. Guillemard enquired when Mr. Low's present engagement would cease?

The Secretary: On the 30th of April.

Mr. Guillemard then moved, and it was resolved, that such engagement be extended until the 30th of June, on the same terms; and that Mr. Low be urged to get the 30 tons of quartz calcined and amalgamated as soon as possible.

A call of 6d. per 5040th share was made.

The Tergove Mining Company.—We alluded briefly last week to the prospectus issued for the formation of this company, and to which we now revert, for the purpose of noticing some very interesting facts which are disclosed in that document. The course frequently pursued by the continental Governments is, to work large mining properties on their own account, as also to undertake the construction of railways; but it would appear that the Emperor of Austria is impressed with the idea that such works would be carried on more satisfactorily, and with greater interest to the State, by allowing foreign capital to be introduced into his country. A short time since the Austrian Government sold its interest in several railways to a French company, and now, for the first time, the Government have sold a mine to English adventurers, so that at the very time the English and French are allied in war, they will be allies in two great commercial enterprises, in a country whose friendly feeling towards them was, for a lengthened period, doubtful. The mines we are noticing are situate at Tergove in Croatia, underlying a tract of about 25 English miles, chiefly of forest land, bordering on the navigable River Una. The Austrian Government has already expended upwards of 30,000*l.* upon the necessary works and preparations for mining on a most extensive scale, and 56 different pits have been opened, which disclose the existence of copper, iron, and lead ores, but the breaking out of the Hungarian revolution, and the consequent calling out of the Croats for military service, suspended operations, which have never since been resumed. A contract has been made for a grant of the Tergove mines to certain gentlemen in Vienna, on terms exceedingly favourable to the purchasers, and a promise has been obtained of the concession by the Government of an unlimited supply of wood in the neighbourhood for smelting purposes, at a price not exceeding half the rate at present paid for fuel; and an arrangement has been made for the commutation of the royalty payable to the Government into a mining rent of about 50*l.* per annum. The official report made to the Austrian Government computes the extent of the ore ground laid open for stoping at 6315 fms., and the quantity of ore at 13,800 tons, with an average yield of 7 per cent. In addition to this, there are 1257 tons of dressed ore at surface, valued at 9000*l.* The capital proposed to be raised is 50,000*l.*, in 20,000 shares, at 2*l.* 10s. each, 2*l.* per share to be paid on allotment. The committee of management consist of highly respectable and commercial men, and, from all appearances, it is probable the undertaking will rank amongst the best foreign mines. Mr. John Hitchins has examined the mines, and reports very favourably on them—more especially of the Augusta Mine, and he estimates the nett value of the ore lying at grass and ready for smelting as worth 7255*l.*, having taken the lowest result of two assays made for him of samples of ore brought from the mines. A favourable feature connected with this undertaking is, that it appears divested of the ordinary risks attending mining operations, inasmuch as, independently of the ore at grass, a very large extent of ore ground has been laid open for stoping, sufficient for smelting for some years to come—so that, to this extent, it may be considered as not a matter of speculation, but rather one simply of investment, and, therefore, appears to have attached to it less risk than many of the mining undertakings which have been brought before the public for years past.

Mining in Jamaica.—The *Colonial Standard* of Jan. 25 has the following remarks, showing the progress which copper mining is making in Jamaica, and directing the attention of the public more especially to mining in that island:—

"In one direction only can we perceive any glimpse of improvement in our social condition, and that is in our mineral produce. The several mining companies are pursuing their operations with energy and success.

"The Clarendon Consols Company have greatly improved their prospects, very promising lodes having been cut both at Stamford Hill and Retreat (Scatter Hill). At the former mine, the 22 fm. level cross-cut has been extended to the shaft, and has disclosed a lode upwards of 8 feet wide, containing a branch of rich ore on the hanging wall, with grey ground throughout. Some massive pieces of ore have been taken out, and there can be little doubt of its improving at a greater depth. A lode has been intersected in the cross-cut at Scatter Hill, from which some rich stones of copper have been broken. On the whole, the prospects are highly favourable.

"The Wheal Jamaica Company are steadily pursuing their works at Charing Cross (immediately adjacent to Stamford Hill), with increasing success. By the last report of the mining engineer, the lode in No. 2 gallery was stated to be worth 2 tons of rich ore to the fathom.

"The Port Royal Company are looking better at Silver Hill, a lode of copper having been intersected at considerable depth. We believe there can be no doubt as to the success of this undertaking, which has been carried on with an energy and perseverance deserving of the best results.

"The Jamaica Company are working their rich cobalt mine, at Bloxburgh, with eminent success."

West Rosewarne United.—These mines are about to be re-worked, under very encouraging circumstances. The lodes in Rosewarne United, which run through these mines, are very productive a little eastward of the eastern boundary, so that, independent of the known deposit of ores, which was abandoned when the standard was down to 60*l.*, there is every fair reason to expect that the aforesaid lodes will be found rich in West Rosewarne United. The mines are divided into 5500 shares, upon which a subscribed capital is to be raised by a deposit of 2*l.* per share, which will furnish ample means to erect all the required machinery, and to prosecute the works in a miner-like manner. It is believed that, long before that capital is expended, the mines will be in a fair way of paying dividends. The sett is to be worked on the Cost-book Principle.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine-shaft is now sunk 3 fms. 3 ft. under the 130 fm. level; the lode in this shaft is much the same as last reported, worth for copper ore 40*l.* per fm. for the whole length of the shaft. In driving the 130 fm. level, east from this shaft, the lode is now worth for copper ore 110*l.* per fm. No. 1 winze, sinking under the 120 fm. level, is worth for copper ore 70*l.* per fm. We calculate there is another part of the lode still standing north of said winze, which is worth for copper ore 30*l.* per fm. in the 130 fm. level, which is not more than 9 ft. west of the winze. The 120 fm. level, driving east of Field's engine-shaft, is still poor. No alteration in any other part of this mine since the last report.—T. Trelease: March 19.

ALTARNUN CONSOLS.—The lode in the winze is still producing good work for tin. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 20, west of the shaft, is also producing good saving work. The lode in the shaft has made a splice, and the top of it is gone out, but it is forming itself again, and also getting larger.—R. Reynolds: March 20.

ARUNDELL COPPER.—In Victoria engine-shaft, sinking under the 36 fm. level, the ground continues favourable for sinking. In the 36 fm. level cross-cut, driving north to the great lode, the ground has much the same appearance as reported last week. In the 36 fm. level, driving east on the new lode, we have taken down the south part, which is of much the same character as reported last week.—William Thomas: March 21.

BALLESWIDDEN UNITED.—We have put every man to work on flat lode under the 45 fm. level, and I am glad to report we have discovered a good branch of tin going down 8 fms. east of flat lode shaft; we are now sinking the shaft, in order to stope down the ground going east to this tin going down in the bottom. In the course of next week we shall be in a good position to raise tin from flat lode; we have one pare of men working in close to the east end, and we shall now sink and stope with all possible speed. At Daw's shaft, last month, two men broke under levels, in much water, 12*l.* worth of tin: at the same time, if this was drained, for about 60*l.* cost, I think we could put from 20 to 30 men on tribute.—H. Michell: March 17.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—We have commenced cross-cutting the lode in the adit level, but enough has not been done as yet to report on its size or appearance.—H. Horswill; J. Mitchell: March 22.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The ground in the engine-shaft, and in the 130 fm. level, driving north, is without alteration. The lode in the 115 has not been taken down; in this level west the lode is becoming larger, and looking more promising, having in the past week yielded a little saving work. The lode in the 103, and stopes, are much the same as last reported. There is nothing new to notice in the 90 and 80 fm. levels.—J. Phillips: March 21.

BOTTLE HILL.—As regards the cross-cut in the 123, the ground still continues as last reported. The lode in the 112 is 12 ft. wide, and the part we are now carrying is producing good work for tin, the value being 16*l.* per fathom. In driving south, in the 100, we have met, during the past week, with several small branches, dipping towards the lode, and spotted with tin and copper ore, showing every indication of our being near the main lode. The winze sinking in the bottom of this level has been communicated to the 112, and the stopes in the back are each set to six men, and yielding most favourably, the value being 25*l.* per fathom. All the other stopes in the mine are producing as usual. We sampled, on Friday last, 6 tons of tin.—William Robins: March 21.

BRONFLOYD.—The ore is rather stronger in the south side on the western level, while the ground is also more favourable for driving the eastern level, with more ore in the eastern side of it. No other change of importance.—J. Jones: March 19.

BRYN-Y-FEDWEN.—Te deep adit level on the south lode has been extended west on the course of the lode 1 fathom 2 feet; this driving has been in a lode about 3 ft. wide, spotted with lead ore, but not to value. The 20 fathom, driving west of the winze, on the south lode, has been driven west 4 feet; the lode in this level continues without any material alteration, being about 2 feet wide, showing occasionally some good spots of ore, with a promising appearance. The winze sinking under the 20, on the south lode, has been sunk 1 fm. 1 ft.; the lode in the present bottom is larger, but not quite so productive as when last reported; the lode is about 4 feet wide, and will yield 20 cwts. of ore per fathom. There is still a large stream of water coming from the bottom, which is a good indication, although troublesome for sinking. We are pushing down this winze as fast as possible, by nine men.—March 19.

BRYNTAIL.—The lode in the 10 fm. level, driving east of the new shaft, is just the same in quality as when reported on last week, but the lode has increased in size, and the stratum is more congenial for ore. I cannot speak of any improvement in any other part of the mine during the past week. The men are costeaning for the lode further east, but up to this time it has not been found. We shall commence carrying the ore to Newtown on Thursday next.—J. Roach: March 21.

BUTTERDON.—The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 3 ft. below the 30 fm. level. We have not much alteration to notice since last report, only that the horse of killas dividing the lode is now intercepted by branches of can, with spots of lead.—William Bryant: March 21.

CAE-GYNON.—The men have finished cutting the plat in the 10 fm. level, and completed a footway to the 20 fm. level this day. I have set the 20 fm. level to drive east by four men, at 5*l.* 10s. per fathom; also the 20 west to six men, at 5*l.* 10s. per fathom; and these levels will be started on Monday, the 19th. The water is out from the western stope, and ten men are now working there; the lode is looking well. I hope to get men enough to fill up the bargains shortly.—E. Stedman: March 17.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—The sump-shaft is down to the 60, and the lode is without alteration since last reported on. The shaftmen are now employed in cutting a plat at the bottom, and making preparations to case and divide the shaft from the 50, that the machine kibble may go to the 60.—W. Cooke: March 17.

CAMDWR-MAWR.—A great improvement has taken place in the appearance of the cross-cut driving south in the 10 fm. level. I have just had some good specimens of lead brought into the office; about next Wednesday or Thursday I shall be better able to convey to you an opinion of what it is likely to turn out. The cross-cut in the 5 fathom level continues promising; the ground is very hard, and there are some rich strings of lead; the men working it think there is a good deposit of lead near at hand, but a few days more will enlighten us upon the subject. We are much in want of timber for the completion of the drawing machine, which, weather permitting, will be finished in about a month. The masons came on Tuesday to build the pit for the small wheel for round buddle, and what is necessary for the drawing machine. We have been dressing lead upon a small scale all the week, but with only one man and two boys.—Thomas Tumor: March 17.

CAROLINE WHEAL PROSPER (Buckfastleigh).—Since last report, we have commenced and are now driving a deep adit level from the stream on the course of the lode; and, although not quite out of the old miners' workings, we have had in the bottom of the level some good stones of tin. We are now in from the mouth of the level about 9 fms.: this level, in driving 400 fms. west under the hill, will be at that point 90 fms. from surface, and when driven 50 fms. from the present end we shall have 35 fathoms of backs. In the shallow adit level the lode is rather split up at present into branches; the branches on the footwall are about 5 in. wide, producing work fit for the stamps; in No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing good work for the stamps; No. 2 stope is stopped for the present. Our stamps and drawing-machine both work exceedingly well; and we are now busily engaged dressing the tinstuff already stamped out.—W. Williams: March 22.

CARVANNALL.—The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking under the 106 fm. level, continues 2 feet wide, composed of mundic, iron, and stones of ore. Other tutwork bargains are without alteration. The tribute pitches are looking tolerably well. About 55 tons of ore are at surface.—W. Roberts: March 17.

CAYLAN.—South Eagle Rock Lode: There is nothing new to report on in Barkell's level.—Eagle Rock Lode, deep adit level west: The stope is producing about 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm.—Powell's Level east: No. 1 stope is producing about 12 cwts. per fathom, and No. 2 about 15 cwts. per fm. Having holed the rise above No. 3 to a sink in the old workings, we have set the stope sooner than I anticipated. This stope is producing about 8 cwts. of ore per fathom. We have about 22 tons of ore ready for shipment, but have not yet been able to engage a vessel to take it to Holywell.—James Barkell: March 20.

CEFN BRWYNO.—The lode in the deep adit level east is about 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, blende, and clay-slate, with strings of lead ore, but not to value; the men at this point are pushing on with all possible speed, although the ground is rather hard and troublesome for driving. Nothing has been done in the 38 fathom level, west of Taylor's shaft, since my last report, in consequence of the water being in, but it is now nearly forked again, and the men will commence to work at this point to-morrow morning, when we shall be able to push it on with all speed. The lode in the stope over the 38 fathom level, west of Taylor's shaft, is 5 feet high, producing 1 ton 5 cwts. of ore per fathom; the stope over this level, 20 fathoms west of shaft, is now worked out, being up through to the 24 fathom level; the lode in the stope over the 38 fathom level, 10 fms. west of shaft, is 6 ft. wide, yielding about 1 ton 10 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in the stope over the 24 fm. level, 40 fathoms west of Taylor's shaft, is 7 feet wide, producing about 1 ton of ore per fathom; the stope over this level, 30 fathoms west of shaft, will produce about 15 cwts. of ore per fathom; the stope over this level, 25 fms. west of shaft, will yield about 18 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze and stope in the bottom of the 12 fathom level, 15 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, is 4 feet wide, producing 1 ton 12 cwts. of ore per fathom. We should now propose the driving of the cross-cut south in the 50 fathom level from Taylor's shaft, to intersect the lode, in order to be laying open some more ore ground in that part of the mine.—March 20.

CUBERT UNITED.—Trebellan engine shaft is down 9 fathoms 4 feet 6 in. below the 56 fathom level, and in about 10 days from this time the lift, including fork, will be completed for a 66 fathom level; the lode in the last 2 fms. has not been very rich, but of a very cheering character indeed; it is about 14 ft. wide, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, carbonate of iron, mundic, and lead, worth of the latter from 3 to 4 cwts. per fathom; at the present bottom it is improved, and worth about 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. The fluor-spar to which I referred in my last report is, I am glad to observe, increasing, and in my opinion very likely to effect an important change in the lode; in fact, a change has already taken place, and that you may be better satisfied on the subject, I have forwarded this day, addressed to your office in London, a box of specimens from the bottom of Trebellan shaft, not only to show the quality for lead, but also the beautiful nature of the lode, with the fluor-spar intermixed. The 56 fathom level is driven 17½ fathoms north of the shaft; the lode in the last 3 fathoms has produced about 4 cwts. of lead per fathom; in the present end a cross branch has intersected it, the result of which no doubt will soon be seen; the stopes in the back of this level are worth about 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. The sump winze is down 8 fms. 4 ft. below the 56 fm. level, the lode in the south end of it is worth at the rate of 7 cwts. per fathom. Fluor-spar is making its appearance here also. The shoot of ore we have been sinking here is, as you are aware, dipping fast southward with the elvan course, so much so, that the winze will shortly get to the north of it, and may from this cause have to be reported as poor; we shall, however, have but a very short distance to reach the shoot of ore again by driving south after we get down to the 66 fathom level, which I expect will be towards the end of next month. The stopes in the back of the 56 fathom level, north of the sump-winze, are worth from 4 to 5 cwts. of lead per fathom. The 46 fathom level ends, north and south of shaft, being unproductive are for the present suspended. At Trebiskin, the 65 fathom level is driven near 10 fathoms west of the engine-shaft; the lode in the greater part of the distance is about 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, carbonate of iron, mundic, and good stones of lead in places; if the ground should continue so favourable as at present, which I have no doubt of, it will require no long time to reach the elvan course, which is now our chief object in this part of the mine. The 55 fathom level is extended about 47½ fathoms west of shaft; in the last 2 fathoms the lode has been poor. We have been some time, and are still, almost daily expecting to meet with the shoot of ore gone down from the 45 fathom level, which according to its dip there, we are sufficiently advanced to reach it; it may, however, have a little altered its inclination from one level to the other, which is nothing unusual: very shortly this will be proved. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 8 cwts. of lead per fm.; and the stopes in the back of the same level, east of shaft, are worth 4 cwts. per fm. In conclusion, I would remark that the Trebiskin part, excepting the stopes, is not at present looking so cheering as could be desired, but the 65 and 55 ends are approaching or going towards objects of importance, and may in no long time present brighter appearances. Generally speaking, I try as far as I can to avoid raising false hopes and expectations in the adventurers in concerns I am connected with; but the change for the better which is taking place in Trebellan lode as we get down, is such that I think there is every prospect that this lode will, as we develope it, prove more and more productive, and that the necessary outlay to do so is likely to be handsomely rewarded. The specimens I have before referred to, speak for themselves, most of which were raised from the bottom of the shaft during my inspection, and until recently no such flattering specimens could be found any where in the lode.—S. Richards: March 17.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—The adit level, driving west of Slater's shaft, on Slater's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing spots of ore, not to value.—E. Chegwin: March 17.

CROSSGILL HEAD CONSOLS.—The weather, up to this time, has been so rough that we have not yet been able to resume the surface operations, washing the ore, &c. The whim, rails, and other materials, are lying at the Alston Railway station, and as soon as the roads are again open, no time shall be lost in getting them to the mine, and in their respective places. The underground department is without any material change. The ore still continues in the headings. Since last report we have commenced operations in the low adit level, which, when brought up, will afford great facilities for the economical working of the mine, as well as to explore an extensive piece of maiden ground in the north part. We expect the weather will shortly make a favourable change, and if so, we shall not be long in preparing a heap of ore for the market.—T. Dickinson: March 19.

CROW HILL.—The shaft has been sunk 3 ft. this week, making about 3 fms. 4 ft. below the level. Another branch, about 2 in. wide, containing a rich vein of silver-lead ore, has passed through the shaft, dipping fast towards the lode; the stratum is very favourable for producing mineral.—March 17.

CWMDYLE MINES.—The weekly statement will show very little has been done in the past week; for the last fortnight we have had very troublesome weather; some ore has been broken on the Lake lode, but the levels in the mountain remain all blocked up; the men pumping could not work. No ore has been carted to Carnarvon this week, the road in the mountain being impassable.—T. Colliver: March 19.

DEVON BULLER.—In the past week the masons have not been able to build for some days, in consequence of the rain. There will be no time lost when the weather becomes more favourable, should it be so the engine-house will be finished in a fortnight more.—W. Neill: March 22.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—The ground is easier in the cross-cut to the new lode, and is of the most congenial description for ore, so that we may confidently hope the lode, when cut, will prove to be good, and equal our expectations. The price for driving is again reduced to 40s. per fm.—J. Wolferstan: March 22.

DEVON TIN.—At the North Mine, during the past week, in the 15 fm. level, we have stoped 1 fm. 1 ft. in the eastern, and 2 fms. in the western stopes, and have driven 2 feet in the level, raising from the lode 50 sacks to surface. The lode is about 1 foot wide, producing good tin stuff. We expect to put the stamps to work by the end of the week, and shall soon commence dressing.—J. Thomas: March 19.

DEVON UNITED.—We are progressing with the driving of the deep adit level north, and also in getting out the underground water satisfactorily, but without any important alteration since last report.—A. Bray: March 22.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—Having completed the stopes in the 33 fm. level from No. 1 cross-cut east, the men have commenced to drive west, and have a fine stone of lead with them in the bottom of the end. The stopes on the south lode, going east from No. 3 cross-cut, in the 33 west, are also looking very well for lead. The men have cut the south wall in No. 5 cross-cut west in this level, and we have now put them to drive the 22 fm. level west, in which they have a fine stone of ore, mixed with ryder and blackstone. In driving east from No. 1 cross-cut, in the 27 west, the men have some very fine branches of lead with them; this piece of ground promises well. In the 12 fm. level west we have put the men to drive east from No. 2 cross-cut, where they have some good branches of ore; they holed the level west to No. 3 cross-cut. The pitches are looking as well as last reported. We are pushing the dressing of the ore as fast as possible.—R. Williams: March 19.

EAST CARADON.—The ground in the 40 fm. level cross-cut south is still hard. In sinking Williams's shaft the ground is favourable, and the men are making good progress.—J. Seccombe: March 21.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—The lode in the engine-shaft has not been taken down since my last report. In the 49 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 36 west the middle lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm.; in the winze sinking in this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fm.—J. Phillips, jun.: March 21.

EAST TAMAR.—The 113 fm. level is driven south of Furzehill engine-shaft 5 fms., and for the last 3 fms. the lode has increased in size and quality, being composed of soft spar and can, with good stones of ore, and the ground is also favourable as regards ease in driving. The 90 end north has produced more lead during the past week than hitherto, and there is also a large stream of water issuing from it, which we hope will before long drain the old workings at Whitsun. There are two stopes in the back of this level, which are yielding together, on an average, 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm., and full 6 tons of fluor-spar. Gullett's engine-shaft is sunk to the 100 fm. level, which is driven south 9 feet on the course of the lode, laying open good profitable ground. The lode here is composed of soft spar and prian, and good squats of lead. All this part of the mine is yielding favourably, and has a still more promising appearance.—W. Robins: March 21.

EAST WHEAL LEISURE.—In my letter of the 14th inst., I noticed that we had cut a lode about 1 foot wide, 9 feet north of the south or first part; it is now increased to 2½ feet wide, and spotted with ore throughout, at times producing good stones of ore, with jack and mundic; the end driving by six men, at 4*l.* per fm. The north part is also intersected in the east end; the both parts are together in this end, which has increased its size to nearly 3 feet; it is a sparry lode, with spots of ore and jack. It is not looking so kindly as the western end; it is driving by six men, at 5*l.* per fm.; the lode is large in each of these ends, and if the ground continues favourable, we shall extend these levels as fast as possible, in order to prove the lode. We have not yet cut any lode in the south cross-cut, the ground still continues white. The present end is 15½ fathoms south from shaft; driving by two men and two boys at 3*l.* 15s. per fathom.—March 19.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—I have nothing new to report to you from this mine. The ground is still favourable for driving in the cross-cut, and the men are proceeding satisfactorily in sinking the new shaft on North Buller lode.—March 17.

FEE DONALD.—To-day is our monthly setting, and the following bargains have been set:—The Antimony level to drive west by three men and one boy, at 3*l.* per fm.; we have some good stones of lead in this end this week, and the ground is better for driving. The end driving west on the lode, south of this, is very poor, and ground for driving. I have suspended the driving of this end for a time, until we lay open more on other lodes, where the ground is more favourable, and lodes more promising. I have put the men to stope the back of the Antimony level, at 2*l.* 10s. per fm.; we have a good branch of lead to commence at. The bunch of lead we drove through was between 5 and 6 fms. long in the bottom of the level, and about 3 fms. in the back. The end driving east on the lode, south of this, is set to two men, at 4*l.* per fm.; the lode in this end is small, but still producing a little lead. The level to drive west on the lode by four men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm.; the part we are driving on on this lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, with two well-defined walls, and spotted throughout with lead, but not in sufficient quantity to value.—J. Muffett.

GARREG.—I was through the workings of the above mine yesterday. We are progressing rapidly with our new engine-shaft. We are now near 20 fms. deep, and have met with a very hard limestone upon one side of the shaft, and are going to make our lode upon the limestone under the shale, and then we shall get our shaft divided to the limestone, when we get the boards ready. In the 40 we still continue to drive west, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of calcareous spar and clay, with a course of lead mixed with carbonate of lime, producing about 5 cwts. of ore per fm. The stope above this level will yield 4 cwts. of lead per fm. In the winze sinking below the 40 we have a fine lode 3 ft. wide, composed of limestone, clay, and spar, producing 1 ton 5 cwts. per fathom of lead ore. The water came in on Monday and overpowered us, and we shall not be able to go below the 40 until our engine is at work. There is a very good prospect of this mine becoming a profitable one, from the open ground we have met with, and the two trials we have made below the 40 adit level. We are dressing the ore for sale.—W. Ramsden: March 21.

GAWTON UNITED.—We have not as yet reached the footwall of the lode in the 36 fm. level; so far, it is about 4 ft. wide, composed of peach, prian, white iron, hard capel, and stopes of copper ore.—H. Horswill; J. Mitchell: March 22.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—I have already, from time to time, informed you as to the progress of the works, and the products of the different lodes, and, therefore, I need scarcely remind you that we have totally discontinued working No. 1 lode; that No. 2 lode, although presenting sufficiently favourable appearances for continued trials, yet, under present circumstances, it is not prudent to continue them. At No. 3 lode we are progressing with satisfaction, and produces blende and copper, but very little lead; however, the blende and copper are in such quantities as must, in a short time, pay their own costs; I mean within four months from this time, provided the shaft be sunk below the deep adit level 10 fms. on the course of the lode, which is now 6 fms. below the present level, when we should then have to drive eastward 20 fms., or 30 fms. at the outside, and at a cost of about 5*l.* 10s. per fm. On this course being adopted, I am confident that this lode will, of itself, pay the whole of the outlay. At No. 4 we are not working at all; No. 5 we are not working. No. 6 we may call our champion lode; the shaft has already been sunk 12 fms., and we are now stoping east of shaft (or towards the mountain), and what is now required to be done is to drive on the course of the lode still east. The deep adit level on this lode, to the westward of the shaft (or towards the river), has been driven 35 fms., and to intersect the lode at the shaft we require to drive on 70 fms. further, which will give us 30 fms. of backs for stoping by the time we shall have intersected the shaft. There is every appearance from this lode of a very remunerative return being made, not only in lead but in gold; the gold we have already opened on (and the same is now visible for upwards of 3 fms.) appears as rich as any ever yet found in Wales. To drive these 70 fathoms to intersect the shaft on this lode, will require an expenditure on an average of 7*l.* per fm., or, in round figures, 500*l.* I cannot say at present that the returns in the shape of lead ore will compensate for driving this adit level, but in all probability, from the present appearance of the shaft, we shall intersect the lode in very rich lead. At No. 7 we have not yet opened. No. 8 has been opened, but it is at present unproductive. I would recommend that, for the present, the whole strength of the company should be devoted to Nos. 3 and 6 lodes, or, if preferred (and under the circumstances I should recommend it), the sole attention of the directors should be given to No. 6 lode, both in sinking the shaft and driving the adit level. From the adit level of this No. 6 lode I have already laid before you specimens of gold quartz, and every fathom we drive the gold is increasing in quantity; I would, therefore, suggest to you the necessity of having some cheap and effective machinery for crushing and amalgamating the gold ore; and as I believe one of your committee has offered the loan of one of Drew's triturators and amalgamating machines, from the drawing I have seen, I think it could be easily attached to our water wheel, and economically worked both for lead and gold. Any further explanation you may require I shall be happy to afford you.—Wm. Hogan.

GREAT COWARCH.—In the 30 south the ground has been a little harder for the last few days; it is a hard bar come in from the footwall, which, I think is not very large, and not likely to last long. The lode in the 30 north is improved, and is turning out some lead of a very good quality. No change in any other part of the mine since last reported.—R. Northey: March 21.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—We are cutting north in the 36 and 46 fm. levels, to find the north lode, which is divided from the south part several fathoms behind these ends. The case is similar in the 56 fm. level. We find there are no less than three lodes within a few feet distance in the 36, but they rather diverge in going down; we have tin in each of the lodes, but they must be opened separately, consequently it will require time to do so, but will be very lasting. I can see many years' work to take out these lodes so far east as our present extent of driving, and am thoroughly satisfied that this mine will be lasting and profitable; but it must be understood that perseverance must be our motto, and have a little time to go through rock. I believe I noticed that the south lode was intersected and shifted by a slide, which will readily effect us for a month or two; this lode requires new cutting out here. The dressing and dressing are in good order. If the remarks from a correspondent, in the Journal of last week, had not have come from a prejudiced yet disappointed party, I should have noticed it.—J. Webb: March 21.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—The new shaft is down about 9½ fms. below the 100 fm. level, and in the last taking down of the lode it produced some good work, but it is at present disordered. The 106 fm. level is driven east of No. 1 winze about 11 fms. by the side of the lode, ground very favourable. No. 2 winze is not resumed, on account of the water, as named in our last report. We have commenced sinking a winze to the east of No. 2 winze, north of the elvan, and have sunk 2½ fathoms; in sinking this distance the lode has doubled its size, and is now worth full 7 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. The 106 fm. level is driven west of shaft about 15 fms., the lode is not taken down, but we shall cut through it shortly. Nos. 1 and 2 pitches are producing tin, averaging about 5 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. No. 3 pitch continues good, the lode is 6 feet wide, and worth full 10 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. We have risen from the 106 fm. level in Jan. about 23 cwts., and in February about 5½ tons according to sample, which, with the increase, will bring about the increased quantity expected; from present appearances, there is every prospect of the continuance of the rich lode in the 106 fm. level, and with this the returns will increase. The tribute department is as usual. We shall sample from 15 to 20 tons of copper ore about a fortnight, and the sale of tin this month will be full 20 tons.—J. Puckey; H. Hancock; E. Dunstan: March 20.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—The lode in the 80 fm. level is 1 ft. wide, producing about ½ ton of copper ore per fm. No lode has been taken down in the 70 in the past week. In the 60 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons per fm. In the 50 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 tons per fm. The lode in the stopes in back of the 10 is 1½ ft. wide, producing 3 tons per fm.—J. Daw: March 17.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—The appearances of this mine are the same as last week, except in the 170 fm. level, west of Painter's shaft, where we have a branch of ore, worth 40*l.* per fm.—T. Richards: March 21.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The ground in the new engine-shaft is a little softer, and again in elvan. We have not cut the lode in the cross-cut at the bottom. The lode in the 46 west is much the same. The lode in the 40 east is 2 feet wide, producing good work for lead, and improving. The lode in the 30 is without any material alteration since last report. The stopes and tribute pitches are looking pretty well.—J. Rogers: March 20.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—Harvey's engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 2 ft. below the 60, in a congenial stratum. The 60, east of this shaft, is suspended, in order to put the men to rise against the winze sinking below the 50; the south part of the lode in the said rise is 5 feet wide, worth 25*l.* per fathom, and when communication will give ventilation, and lay open a large quantity of good tribute ground. The lode in the 60, west of the said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom, and much improved since last report. The winze sinking below the 50, east of the said shaft, is now being wrought by eight men and four boys, at 8s. tribute. The 50, west of copper-house shaft, is discharging a large quantity of water, which induces me to think we are nearly through the elvan referred to in my last, and close by the lode. The lode in the 40, west of elvan-course, is 3 ft. wide, worth 13*l.* per fm., driving at 8*l.* per fm. The north lode in the 30, west of Trebilcock's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm., driving at 8*l.* per fm. Carameal lode, in adit end, west of Pascoe's shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, of promising character, yielding low quality tinstuff. The tribute department is much the same as when last reported. The present favourable weather is enabling us to proceed rapidly with our stamping-engine and dressing-floor.—S. S. Noall.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—The water is in fork on the main lode to the 70 below adit, and we are cutting ground for plunger-lifts, with a view to sinking to the 100. The masons are again making progress with Trelawny's engine-house, and should the weather continue favourable expect to finish it in a month to receive the machinery. The steam capstan and winding 32-inch cylinder engine have been set to work, and answers admirably. The engineers are busy in constructing the 25-inch whim-engine at Trelawny's shaft: 32 new heads of stamps, and extra dressing machinery have been set to work, and are working very effectively. On Sozen lode, another side lode, it is contemplated to put a temporary tramroad in the 70, and then on to Ureah old engine-shaft. Metal lode is improving in the 68. The 60 west is in its course of tin, which has been disordered by a cross branch, but now resumes its former value. No. 23 winze yields very rich tin work; and in the stopes to the east and west of it the lode is worth 80*l.* per fm. In No. 25 stope the lode is worth upwards of 40*l.* per fathom. The 40 west, from being small and poor, is now much improved, it is 1 ft. wide, and rich for tin; on the whole, Metal lode never looked better than at the present time.

GREY MARE.—In the south end of the whim-shaft we have driven about 11 fms.; the lode is about 5 ft. wide, producing about 12 tons per fm., of good quality; we have not stoped there much, being engaged taking down the lode in the side of the level and timbering. In the north end of the south shaft we have driven about 8 fms., the lode disordered; we are not carrying much, as we are holing to the south end of the whim-shaft, in order to draw the ore from there; in the south end the men are engaged in stoping the lode, which is 6 ft. wide, of good quality, producing about 14 tons per fm. We have raised but 40 tons this week, the men being principally occupied in stoping and timbering; there is also an increase of water. Next week I intend sinking the north shaft (now 6 fms. deep) to the 9 fm. level, and driving south, as the lode 3 fms. south is 8 ft. wide, when I shall be able to raise a great quantity of ore. I think it will be advisable to sink to the 20 fm. level as soon as the weather becomes more settled and dry; I have no doubt then of being able to send away 100 tons or more per month.—J. Warne: March 17.

HAWKMOOR.—The lode in the 30 east continues large, but produces no ore in value; the present end is very wet. The stopes above this level continue productive, and the shoot of ore at this point gains east, and dips with the adjacent strata. The stopes in the bottom of the 20 produce 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In the 20 we have intersected the cross-course seen in the 30; the end is now in the heave, which we think is northward, and we expect to see the lode east of this cross-course in two days' working in the next week. There has been no lode taken down in the pitch in the 30, west of cross-course, since last report. The pitch in the bottom of the lift is producing fair returns of ore, which is now being dressed. We have had an assay of the parcel of ore sampled on the 9th inst. from Mr. Bowden, which is ⅔ above the produce the of the former parcel. We have turned the water over the new wheel, and it works very well.—J. Kernick; J. Richards: March 17.

HOLMBUSH.—The lode in the 145, on the Holmbush lode, is still in disordered ground, occasioned by cross branches of spar. In the cross-cut driving south towards the Flap-jack lode we have intersected another branch of the lode, containing splendid stones of ore of good quality; the distance between this and the former branch intersected is so little, that they may properly be called one lode, being altogether 3½ fms. wide. It is intended to turn east and west for a few feet on these rich branches before driving further south. The lode in the end driving south on the new lead lode is now producing 4 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm. The lode in the end driving north on the same lode is producing 8 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm. The 129 west, on the Flap-jack lode, is worth 5*l.* per fm; in the rise in the back of this level there is no alteration: the men are still rising by the side of the lode, and will continue to do so until the ground is holed. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 110, over the rise of the 120, the men are also sinking in ground by the side of the lode, as it affords greater facility for sinking; the western winze in the bottom of the 110 is holed to the workings below, and giving a fine ventilation to the 120. In the 40 east, on the same lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spotted with ore; the lode here appears to be improving as we go east. In the level above there is much ore. The greater part of the tribute pitches are yielding their usual returns.

HOPE VALLEY.—We have commenced a cross-cut east, in the 35 fm. level, to cut the eastern part, which we expect to do in a few days, as the distance is short; we find small branches of lead leading from the western part in that direction, which we consider a good indication for the eastern part to be productive; as soon as it is reached we shall resume the western part again, the lode in which is 2 feet wide, and will yield 7 cwts. of lead per fm. All other parts of the mine are without any material alteration.—W. Barratt: March 22.

KILRAINE.—In the engine-shaft we are sinking about 3 feet per week; the lode is good, the same as when last reported on. We have holed the winze from the 10 fm. level to surface, and commenced stoping the back. At the surface we are building the angle-bob, and preparing for lifting the shears, which, if the weather is favourable, we shall complete in a few days.—E. Rogers: March 21.

LACKAMORE.—I am happy to report an improvement in the mine during the past week. We have a good breast of copper at the west-end of the large pit, and making into new ground. We have also discovered a good branch of copper in sinking out the 10 fm. level near Benney's shaft; it is about 6 in. wide, solid. As the men are about to commence breaking it, I shall be able to report further on it next week. I have put two men to work in the 10 fm. level near the engine-shaft. They have some good stones of ore; the other pitch, worked by six men, continues much the same, worth about 20*l.* per fm. for copper. The engine is forking well, we have only about 2 fms. of water more to drain the mine to the 20 fm. level, which I hope to accomplish in a week from this time. I believe the time is not far distant when we shall be able to increase our number of tributers; we should have done so before this had not the frost prevented our engine from working.—March 19.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—We have had some delay on account of a breakage in one of our lifts, and, in consequence, the sumpmen were not able to do anything in the shaft for the last three days; however, this is all rectified, and they will immediately resume their work. In the 30, west of engine-shaft, there is no alteration since my last; in the 30 east the lode is 3 in. wide, and rich for tin; we are for the present obliged to suspend this end for want of air, and the men are, instead, put with the others to sink and rise the new winze; we hope to effect the communication next week, when we shall have excellent ventilation. The ground in the 20 south, by the flookan, is difficult for driving; we have, consequently, been still delayed in reaching the counterpart of the lode in this level. In the 10 south, by the flookan, we have intersected the counterpart of the lode I mentioned last week; it is 2½ ft. wide, and though poor at present has every indication of making a good lode: I expect to report an improvement here shortly. We have sunk 3 ft. in Eley's shaft for a fluke; the lode here is improving, and now worth 20*l.* per fm.; in cutting the plat, west of the shaft, we are raising some good work. We are getting on with the stamps and dressing as fast as the weather will permit.—P. Pascoe: March 20.

LLANDUDNO.—The stope which we set to take up in the bottom of the 90 west level, on Jones's string, is producing a little ore; the bed is dipping fast, and I have hopes this place will ultimately prove good. We have set the ground for the remainder of the month, to four men, at 10s. in 1*l.* Trewick's shaft is sinking very slowly, the ground is highly crystallised, and is, consequently, unfavourable for sinking; the water, also, is increasing as we go down. The other places, both of tutwork and tribute, are without much alteration. With the exception of 30 tons we have shipped the whole of the last sampling of ore, and I expect the next sampling will be about the same in value as the last. If the weather continues dry a little longer we purpose commencing to get up the waste ore again.

MOLLAND.—The stopes in the back of the 52 and 42 east are without any material alteration since last reported. In the pitch in the back of the 42 east we have a good leader of ore, worth 9*l.* per fm. We have also an improvement in the winze sinking below the adit in the eastern hill, where the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth about 8*l.* or 10*l.* per fm., and carrying a regular underlie of 1½ ft. in a fm. northerly. The water, however, I am sorry to say, is still quick, consequently I have great difficulty in persuading the men to continue sinking, as I believe they cannot get much at the price they are paid.—T. Bennetts: March 20.

MOUNT'S BAY CONSOLS.—The cross-cuts, north and south in the 25, are being driven by six men in each; north set, at 1*l.* per fathom, south, at 7*l.* fathom; end of No. 1 lode, set to four men, at 5*l.* per fathom; ditto west, set to four men, at 5*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode in the present end is worth 4*l.* per fm. for tin.—J. Richards: March 21.

NORTH BULLER.—There is no alteration in the 50 since last report. The lode in the 40 fm. level is 2 feet wide, yielding good stones of copper ore, with a leader on the south side, composed of gossan, quartz, and copper ore, and is, on the whole, of a most promising character. The lode in the winze sinking under the 40 is 2½ feet wide, containing mundic, quartz, blende, and copper ore. The water having increased we are now obliged to keep the engine working nearly the whole of the time.—E. H. Pike: March 17.

NORTH DOWNS.—We have got East North Downs Mine in a good state of working, but the very heavy rains will, we fear, compel us to suspend operations in the 10 for a short time, as the surface water is coming down in larger quantities than is going through the ground; it has risen 2 fathoms in the County adit during the week, but as soon as the weather becomes fine it will sink again as usual. We have nothing new to report in West North Downs.—J. Prince: March 17.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—In the 40 fm. level, driving east of the rise against Grace's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 6 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 10*l.* per ton. In the 40 fm. level, driving west of Thomas's stopes, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 6 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 9*l.* per ton. In the stopes in the back of the 52 the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 6 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton. All the other parts without alteration.—T. Glanville: March 17.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—We have intersected the lode in the 62; its width is about 2 ft., composed of spar, prian, and mundic, with a leader of solid ore on the south side, 4 in. wide. The 42 west is not so productive as it has been, but at present is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The rise and stopes in the back of this level will yield 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 30, driving west, will yield 1 ton per fm. The lode at the trial shaft continues its size and kindly appearance. The masons are making good progress in building our engine-house. Our next sampling will be about 80 tons, worth 600*l.*—A. Pryor: March 20.

OKEL TOR.—The ground in the 35 fm. level, to the silver-lead lode, continues without alteration; according to the underlay of the lode above, we expect to reach it in about 6 ft. further driving, or about the end of the month. In the 20 west the men have cut the flookan part of the silver-lead lode; in the same level, on the copper lode, the men are engaged cross-cutting into it, to ascertain its size and quality; from what has been done here, it appears there are two large lodes, which form a junction together just under the 20; from the north one of the two the greatest quantity of water is flowing.—W. B. Collom.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—The 40 cross-cut, east from the engine-shaft, is still without alteration. In the cross-cut west the indications are still favourable, but we have not as yet cut the lode. The stopes in the back of the level, from the old bottoms, are still producing some good stones of lead ore. In the 20 end, driving south, we have not as yet driven through the elvan course; the stopes in the back are still producing good saving work for antimony.—Wheal Thomas: The lode in the end is still of a very promising appearance, and is composed of spar, sulphur, and spotted with copper ore. In the dressing department, we are pushing on as fast as possible.—R. H. Verran; S. Keast: March 21.

ORSEDD.—I went through the whole of the workings, except the 50 fm. level, yesterday. In the 40 fm. level the lode is rather small, only 8 to 9 in. wide, composed of blue shale, with a little lead, producing about 2 cwts. of ore per fm. The new pitch in the back of this level will produce 6 cwts. of lead per fm. At the entrance of the south-east level, in the 40, the pitch in the back will yield 10 cwts. of ore per fm. Other pitches in the 40 fm. level, south-east, will produce 7 cwts. of ore per fm. The pitch in the 30 fm. level west is worth 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. We have driven 3 fms. in a new cross-cut on the Merilyn lode, and have met with a little lead. The pitch in the back of this level will yield 5 cwts. of ore per fm. The pitch in the bottom of this level will produce 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm.—New cross-cut, north-east from the 30 fm. level, south-east: The pitch in this level is worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm., with a good lode of calamine. The pitch in the back of the south-east level will yield 6 cwts. of lead per fm. In the new cross-cut, north from the 30 fm. level, we have met with a new lode, 2 ft. 4 in. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and clay, producing about 3 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 10 fm. level we have two pitches at work; the one below the level is rather poor, yielding only 2 cwts. of lead per fm.; the one in the back of the north and south level is considerably improved since my last report; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, gossan, and clay, all soft ground to work, and will produce 18 cwts. of lead ore per fm. We are progressing favourably with our washing department, and have several heaps at surface ready for washing.—W. Ramsden: March 21.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—The men who have been employed stoping the back of the 80, east of Carlyon's, have, during the past week, been engaged in cutting ground, putting timber, &c., at Reid's shaft, so as to enable us to draw at the 143 fm. level with all possible speed as soon as the shaft is holed. The 50, east of Hunter's, on the north lode, is much the same as last reported—lode 1½ foot wide, producing good stones of ore. The stopes in the back of this level are looking pretty well, and will produce 2½ tons per fm., worth 10*l.* per ton. In the 90, west of Reid's, on the north lode, no lode has been taken down since last reported; ground more favourable for driving. We are daily expecting to hole Reid's whim-shaft, as we find the water there sinking 6 feet every 24 hours. At East Crinnis, in the 134, west of the whim-shaft, the lode is 1½ foot wide, and unproductive. The sumpmen will finish their contract in cutting plat, &c., by the middle of the coming week, when we shall resume the driving of the 134 fm. level east, where we have a large promising lode, full 3 feet wide, containing good stones of copper ore. The 122 east, on the main lode, is poor. The 132 west, on the main lode, has not been taken down since last reported on. The stopes in the back of this level will produce 1½ ton per fm., worth 5*l.* per ton. The winze in the bottom of this level will produce 2 tons per fm., worth 5*l.* 10*s.* per fm. In the 122 east and west, on Job's lode, no lode has been taken down during the past week. In the cross-cut south in this level we have intersected a small branch this week, the bearing of which is 10 degrees north of east, and, as it differs in its bearing from Phillip's lode, in the upper levels, we purpose to continue the cross-cut for some short distance further. The 112 east, on the main lode, is unproductive. In the 112 east, on the middle lode, the lode has crossed Phillip's; it is now 1 foot wide, with stones of ore, not enough to value. We have thought it best to drive on this lode in preference to Phillip's, as it has by far the best appearance. The 90, east of Gill's, on the middle lode, is 1½ foot wide, composed of spar, and occasionally stones of copper ore. The tribute pitches in the back and bottom of this level are looking pretty well. In the 80, east of Gill's, the lode is 1½ foot wide, unproductive; in the tin department, we have taken down the lode, and it is not looking so well as when we commenced to stope; but we are not yet satisfied, and have, therefore, set the men to rise 1 fm., at 4*l.* per fm.; and when the lode is taken down, we will send the whole of the tinstuff to surface, so as to ascertain its real value.—W. Annear: March 17.

PENCORSE CONSOLS.—The lode in the 35 east is 1 foot wide, composed of spar and caple, with a little jack—ground rather harder than usual for driving. The lode in the 35 west is 6 in. wide, composed of mundic and flookan, but no mineral to value. The stopes in the 10 are a little improved since last report. The stopes in the 20 east are still turning out a good deal of jack, with a little lead. The stopes west are not turning out so much ore as when last reported; we are anxious to open more ground to the west of this point. We consider the price for the lead ore to be fair. The copper ore will be sold on Thursday next, and as soon as the cargo of coal is landed at Newquay we shall, without any delay, send down upwards of 100 tons of jack by the same wagons that will bring the coal here. The machinery is still doing its work well, and is in excellent order.—J. Dale; J. Edwards: March 19.

PENHAUGER.—Since last week we have met with a slide 1 foot in width, underlying south, which has hove the lode a little to the west. In the present end the lode is 5 in. wide, composed of gossan and lead throughout.—W. Bryant: March 21.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—The 58 is still being driven west, by four men, at 3*l.* 5*s.* per fathom; the lode in the present end is worth 3*l.* per fathom for tin. The cross-cut north, in the 40, is also being driven, by eight men, at 13*l.* per fathom, the ground showing strong faces of copper. Tribute ground set on Saturday last:—one pitch in the bottom of the 50, east of the engine-shaft, to four men, at 8*s.* in 1*l.*; one in the back of the same level, to two men, at 12*s.* in 1*l.*; and one in the bottom of the 40, to two men, at 15*s.* in 1*l.*—J. Richards; F. Gundry: March 21.

PERRAN WHEAL GEORGE (late Perran Wheal Alfred).—The lode in the end is larger than it has been for some time; it is now 3 ft. wide, and producing good stones of copper ore. Although the lode is not so rich as to save much ore, yet I beg to assure you that the indications are very good, and I am expecting great improvements. To-day I have brought to surface some specimens of copper ore of excellent quality.—R. Davies: March 17.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—We have fixed the ladder road from the 10 fathom level to the bottom of the shaft, fixed a pent-house for the safety of the men, and on Monday shall commence driving the cross-cut; after driving a few feet, we shall approach a cross-course, upon which we shall continue to drive, as that will greatly facilitate our progress. I feel anxious now to get to the lode, and we shall do it with all possible speed.—R. Davies: March 17.

RHOSYDD SLATE QUARRY.—The men were duly paid on Saturday last. We are glad to inform you that the weather during the past fortnight, on the whole, has been favourable for quarry works, and all our operations have proceeded with regularity. The miners in the second level have roofed up about 17 yards, the slate rock and clay-slate, continuing as perfect and regular as any ever seen in this country. The other bargains continue uncovering, and the workings altogether are highly satisfactory.—J. Harpur; T. Jones: March 17.

RORRINGTON.—Harrison's lode, in the deep adit level driving east, is about 3 ft. wide, principally composed of carbonate of lime, intermixed with blende. The south lode in the middle level, driving east, is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of lead ore. The branch driving east in this level is about 2 ft. wide, principally sulphate of barytes. The stopes in the back of the same level will yield about 4 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the middle level, on Taylor's lode, will yield about 3 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of the shallow level west, on the south lode, will yield about 3 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of the shallow level east, on the same lode, will yield about 4 cwts. of lead per fathom.—J. Taylor; J. Meredith: March 14.

ROUND HILL.—The lode in the 30, driving north, is 1 foot wide, a mixture of spar and blende, interspersed with lead ore, looking more promising than last reported. The pitch in the back of this level will yield 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 20 will be down near the back of the 30 by the end of this week, after which we intend to suspend it until the 30 is brought up under it, and place the winsemen to clear out the 20 north. The tribute pitches in the back and bottom of the 30 are yielding a fair quantity of lead ore. The 10, driving south, is unproductive. We calculate the sampling for March will be about 40 tons of good lead ore.—W. Barratt: March 22.

SEVERN MINES.—Murray's shaft is communicated and cut down to the shallow adit level; the men are now engaged in drawing the stuff which they broke in rising against the shaft, after which we shall cut a plat, and put in a penthouse in the shaft, for the purpose of sinking under the level; I am glad to say the lode in the shaft is about 4 ft. wide, with a large quantity of gossan, and a leader of rich copper ore, about 3 inches wide, and from the indications in the lode there is every appearance of the ore improving immediately by sinking. The lode in the deep adit is about 3½ feet wide; on the footwall there is about 18 inches of barytes and spar, spotted with copper ore, a very promising lode, and likely to improve. We have finished picking over the stuff at the mouth of the deep adit, which is all spalled, ready for the crushing-mill, and the smalls are ready for the jigging machines, which we shall get ready as soon as we can get the deal balk on the mine. We shall commence tomorrow to pick over and rough dress some other copper in another part of the mine. I am glad to hear that the whole of the machinery will be here in a few days.—J. Reynolds: March 19.

SILVERBROOK.—In my report, dated the 14th of March, I gave full particulars of our proceedings up to that time, and to which I again refer you, but as I understand that a meeting of the shareholders is to take place on Friday, the 23d inst., I thought it my duty to lay before them all the information in my power. The lode at the engine-shaft is improved, being now worth 12*l.* per fathom, with every prospect of further improvement; we have sunk on it 1 fm. 3 ft. below the 33 fm. level. A new stope has been commenced in the 33 fm. level, south of the engine-shaft, worth at present from 7*l.* to 8*l.* per fathom; the lode in the end driving south of this level is worth 5*l.* per fathom. There now being new ground laid open, I intend to suspend the driving of the 22 south, and put the men there employed stoping also in the back of the 33; still, the ends both north and south ought to be continued on. I have stoped them for the present, in order to lessen the expenses as much as possible. We shall have nearly 15 tons of lead and from 40 to 50 tons of zinc ore ready for the market by the next week, by enlarging our dressing-floors, not incurring a cost of from than 20*l.* to 30*l.* We could turn out 80 tons of zinc per month, which, taken at the lowest price we have made, 2*l.* 10*s.* per ton (and at which we can sell any quantity), would realise 200*l.* per month, exclusive of the lead ore, which we may expect in large quantities; also, as there is so fine a lode going down at the engine-shaft, besides what we met with in the shallower levels.—W. Hosking: March 21.

SORTRIDGE AND BEDFORD.—The lode in the 20 is producing very good work, I should say about 5 cwts. of tin per fathom. The engine-shaft has been sunk to the depth of 4 fms. 1 ft. under the 20. In costeaning north we have not discovered any more lodes at present than the one reported on last week, which is a large lode, containing capel and mundic.—T. Trewekke: March 22.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—The water has been in with us the greater part of the past week, and is now above the back of the 30; it is still rising in the 30 east. The lode has very much improved, and is worth 5 tons per fathom; in the western end, in the same level, the lode is about 3½ ft. wide, 1½ ft. of which is saving work; this looks well, going back in our western ground. The pitches in the back of the 20 are much the same as usual—turning out some very good work. We are pushing on the building of the engine-house, &c., as fast as possible. Our next sampling will be from 50 to 60 tons.—J. Metherell: March 22.

SOUTH BOG.—The ground in the shaft, sinking below the 35, continues very hard for sinking, and the water is troublesome. There is no alteration to notice in the 35 end, driving north. We have two men employed in repairing the 35, so as to keep the water-course clear up to the mine; this I shall get completed in a few days. The stopes under the 23 continue much the same as last reported, worth 18*l.* per fathom for lead ore. I have suspended the stopes in back of the same, south of winze, for the present, as we shall shortly be in a position to work them more conveniently. We shall complete putting in the air-pipes in Powell's adit by the end of this week, when we shall be prepared to resume sinking the winze with all possible dispatch. The lode in Powell's adit end, driving south, is 2 ft. wide, and not so productive for lead ore as last reported, but has every appearance of being very productive at deeper levels.—S. Morris: March 22.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—I have scarce any alteration to report on since last week; the lode in the flat-rod shaft is still producing grey and yellow copper ore throughout.—T. Glanville: March 17.

SOUTH CRENVER.—At the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 94, the lode is 16 in. wide, producing spots of ore. In the 84, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 74, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 64, east of Gore's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 4½ tons of good copper ore per fathom. In the 54, east of Gore's shaft, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, producing 5½ tons of copper ore per fathom; there is a large stream of water flowing from this end; the eastern part of this mine is improving. Our tribute pitches throughout the mine are much as last reported.—E. Chegwin.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—At the engine-shaft, we have driven eastward about 8 feet. The lode in the present end is divided into two branches, about 2 ft. apart; and although the lode at present is not producing ore of any value, we have reason to believe that it will be found productive and profitable. I think it would be advisable to drive a little further south, in order to prove whether there is any other branch or lode in that direction. The ground in the cross-cut driving south, in the adit level, is as last reported. We have discovered several branches in driving, but nothing of any importance.—March 21.

SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—Our underground operations are progressing as usual, and the several ends are as last reported—without any change to notice. The stopes are yielding rather more ore, particularly in the north part of the mine, where a considerable improvement has taken place in the lode in the back of the 90 fm. level. This has induced us to determine on resuming the sinking of Smith's shaft, and the driving of the 112 fm. level, next month. We have raised very good work during the past week, and we shall be ready to sample again next Saturday. I am unable to state the exact quantity, but I am of opinion that it will not be less than 110 tons.—James Wolferstan: March 21.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—We are getting ready another parcel of nickel. There is no change in the mine of importance. On Monday, Dowson's shaft will be resumed to sink. We have cut a small nickel branch still further west than any before seen; this is a good indication. You shall have more particulars as soon as I can furnish them.—R. H. Williams: March 17.

TALIESIN.—Our proceedings for the past week are—four men stoping in bottom of No. 13, in adit, which looks much the same as it was last week; two men stoping in the back of the same lode, producing good ore; four men stoping the bottom on the No. 8 end of the 13, in adit, producing very good ore; two men stoping the back of the same lode, much the same in appearance; one filler; one bankman; one tramming the ore to the crusher; two boys breaking stones; one carpenter; one blacksmith; and one engineer; in all 18 men, 2 boys; the dressing pair, 2 dressers, 12 boys, and 2 girls. I must have a new pair of rolls to the crusher, as the others are worn out; I expect they will be put up on Monday. The quantity of ore, 20 tons, will be ready by the 21st inst.—W. Williams: March 17.

TAMAR MARIA.—The adit end is progressing south satisfactorily, but as yet we have not intersected the lode; however, the end at present shows a different appearance to anything I have seen before. All the water, and which is more than we have hitherto had, is coming from the killas; there are also small branches of spar intermixed with the killas, and which proves, I think, that the lode is still further south. This lode is to be seen to the west of us as far as Wheal Benny; it has been laid open by costeaning, and found to be very regular, still our cross-course may have driven it south, although I think we shall soon intersect it.—J. Hodge: March 22.

TAVY CONSOLS.—The lode in the 56 end is improving from last week. The 46 end is without any alteration. The tribute department is looking much the same as last week. No other alteration in the mine. The machinery is all in good working order.—W. Goss: March 22.

TEES HEAD CONSOLS.—I have but little of importance to report this week. We have not yet intersected a vein in the new level, but as it is getting near to where we expect, from the line of bearing, to discover veins, we hope to have one soon. The level is going a little to the west of north, and we calculate on cutting the veins near the intersection of the Crossgill Head cross vein, with some of the east and west veins.—T. Dickinson: March 19.

TRANNACK CONSOLS.—In the past month we have driven on the western cross-course 2 fms. 4 ft. 5 in.; set to six men and two boys, at 8*l.* per fathom. The present end is supposed to be 3 fathoms short of the gossan lode, and is 30 fathoms below surface. The eastern cross-course is 2 ft. wide, being regular and easy for working; the men have, therefore, driven 7 fms. 4 ft. 5 in.; taken to-day at the old price—3*l.* 5*s.* per fathom, by six men and three boys. This adit end is now 34 fms. 3 ft. deep, and getting near to the ground where it is expected the Trumpet Consols tin lodes pass through.—J. Bennett: March 19.

TREBELL TIN.—We are pushing on the western end as fast as possible; the lode is not so large as it has been; at present it is about 5 ft. wide, and much the same in quality as last reported—ground hard for driving. We sold our tin on the 9th inst., 35 cwts. 1 qr. 12 lbs., at 61*l.* per ton, 108*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; 2 cwts. 1 qr. 21 lbs., at 51*l.* 10*s.* per ton, 6*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*=114*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*—March 20.

TREHANE.—The lode in the 124 end north is 2½ feet wide, worth about 5*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level, both north and south of the shaft, will average 17*l.* per fathom, and the southern stopes 18*l.* per fm. In the 100 fm. level the northern stopes will average 18*l.* per fm., and the southern stopes 16*l.* per fm. In the adit level, driving west, the ground continues favourable for exploring. We shall now commence to open northward on the branch lately discovered, as noticed in my last report. We sampled on the 5th inst., computed, 74 tons crop and 40 tons No. 2 ore, which is for sale this day.—S. Richards: March 14.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—The ground in the cross-cut, driving north from Carr's shaft to cut Good Fortune and Shanger lodes, continues very good for driving. The engine is working well, and all the joints appear perfect; and when the cylinder, steam-pipes, &c., are closed, the engine will, no doubt, do good duty.—J. Prince.

TRENOW CONSOLS.—Since our last report we have forked the water to the 75, which is the bottom of the mine; this level is driven 3 fms. west of the engine-shaft. We are glad to report that the lode in this level is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 1½ ton of good copper ore per fathom. The 70, east and west of the engine-shaft, is looking well. The 60 is the same as last reported. The 50, east and west, is very much improved this last week, also the stopes under and over this level. At Carn Perran, we are looking better. At Wheal Pleasant, the lode in the 20 fm. level is 1 ft. wide—in throughout. The 10 is still looking well. All our tribute pitches throughout the mine are looking well.—John Carthew: March 20.

TREWETHA.—In the 40 we have driven 4 fms. north and 3 fms. south of cross-cut in favourable ground, where the lode is worth on an average about 8*l.* per fm. In the 30, north end, the lode is much the same as last reported. The stopes generally are producing their average quantities. We are progressing very satisfactorily for sampling 24 tons about the 29th of this month.—W. Rowe: March 20.

TYWARDREATH.—The ground in the south cross-cut is just the same as when last reported on. The men are driving about 7 feet a week.—March 16.

VALE OF TOWY.—During the past week, our sumpmen have been engaged principally in putting in hutches, tramroads, &c. Clay's Engine-shaft: In the 30, driving south, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing good stones of lead; in the same level, driving north, the lode is 4 ft. wide, of which 2 ft. on the west part is good work for lead, producing 20 cwts. per fm. We have holed the winze south from the 20 to the 30 fathom level. In the 20, driving north, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and will produce 15 cwts. of lead per fm. The men are getting on well in cutting plat in the 20, at Field's shaft. We shall complete in a day or two the railroad, hutches, &c., so as to take the ore from the floors to the crusher.—S. Thomas: March 20.

WEST BASSET.—North Lode: In the 94 fm. level east the ground is easier for driving, and the lode producing nearly 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 84 east produces 2 tons, and the 75 east 1 ton, per fathom. The rise in the back of the 42 fm. level is producing 2 tons per fathom.—Engine Lode: The 30 east is worth 1 ton per fathom.—South Lode: The 42 east is turning out 3 tons, and the winze under the same level is worth 6 tons, per fathom. The stopes and pitches are looking well.—W. Roberts: March 17.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—North Lode: The lode in the 50 west is yielding stones of copper ore—driving by six men, at 6*l.* per fm. The lode in Joryeff's stopes, in back of the 35 west, is worth 13*l.* per fathom—price for stoping 14*s.* per fathom. The lode in Bant's stope, in the back of the 35 west, is worth 12*l.* per fathom—price for stoping 14*s.* per fathom. The lode in Rook's stope, in the back of the 35 west, is worth 16*l.* per fathom—price for stoping 16*s.* per fm. Most of the tribute pitches are looking well.—Old Lode: There is nothing new at the shaft or 90 east. The flat-rod and machine-shaft are down 5½ fms. below the 50, or adit level.—T. Carpenter: March 17.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—Our engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. below the 20 fm. level, on the south lode; the lode is 3 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is a good branch of copper. We cannot sink any deeper at this shaft until the south lode is cut in the 30 fm. level cross-cut, which we expect to do every day; this will drain the water, and we shall then very soon get our new shaft down to the 30 fm. level. In the meantime, our shaftmen are busily employed getting the angle-bob and rods in the south engine-shaft, so that we may be ready for sinking on the course of the south lode below the 30 fm. levels, while the 30 fm. levels are being driven east and west. The 30 fm. level, on the north lode, has been driven about 25 fathoms, which has opened good tribute ground, now working at 3*s.* in 1*l.*; the ground has been harder in this level, but the ore is of a better quality, and the ore branch larger than we had in the level above. The 30 east is worth 1½ ton per fm. In a winze sunk about 4 fms. beyond the 30 west (which was sunk 9 fms. below the 20, at 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.* tribute) we have a good course of ore, worth 25*l.* per fm.; we have set east of the winze at 2*s.* in 1*l.*, and as soon as we hole to this winze the western ground will set at about 1*s.* 8*d.* in 1*l.* The 20 fm. level west, on the south lode, has been without ore this last 3 or 4 fms., but at present it is beginning to make copper again; we shall very soon be in this level with our cross-cut on the tin lode from the north lode, which will give us plenty of air. The tribute ground behind the end is now lying idle. The 20 fm. level, east of south lode, is in very clean killas ground; the lode is 18 in. wide, with a great deal of tincture, or greens, as if proceeding from a bunch of copper near. From the dialling, we discovered that we must be approaching the north lode, and we have now began to drive north in good ground, at 45*s.* per fm., to see if we can cut the north lode, when we shall be able to ascertain where to sink a shaft, which will now be necessary, in order to extend our levels to the eastern part of the sett. The tribute pitches are doing very well at low tributes, and we expect we have 160 tons of ore now at surface. We shall sample on Tuesday, the 27th inst.—B. Gundry: March 17.

WHEAL COATES.—During the last fortnight the ground has been very good for driving, but the lode continues poor: we calculated on the lode producing tin in this soft ground, especially so as the lode is so extensively wrought on over the ground through which we are now driving. The 30 end is now 16 fathoms east from the shaft, and is to within 3 fathoms of an old shaft; when the end is forth to it, if no improvement, we purpose cross-cutting north and south to see if there are any other lodes near, or if we are on the right part of the lode. As the ground is now so good, we shall be able to open on it fast; hitherto our progress has been slow, an account of the hardness of the ground.—March 17.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The lode in the 52 end is improving; the part now carrying in the end is about 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore: how large the lode is we do not know, as it is much larger than the driving. The lode in the pitch to the back of the 54, west of Rundle's shaft, is greatly improved in the past week, being from 3 to 4 ft. wide, worth from 2 to 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the pitch to the east of shaft, to the back of the 54, is improved in the past week; also a pitch to the back of the 12, east of Odger's winze, is improved. The other pitches are much as usual. The lode in the 44 end is large, spotted with ore, and very wet—a large promising lode. In the 34 the men are still clearing the level east of shaft, towards Gill's; as soon as we can get to the end I hope to set some tribute pitches in that level. We are getting on as fast as we possibly can with our dressing for sampling, which will be from 30 to 60 tons, making nearly 100 tons for the two months. Our engine, pitwork, &c., are working well.—W. Doble: March 21.

WHEAL CUPID.—I am happy to inform you Davey's shaft is improved in size and quality. I never saw it look so well; it is 3 ft. wide, composed of beautiful spar and prian, full of copper ore. The 70, on the old lode, is also much improved, producing fine stones of solid yellow ore. The ground in the north shaft is very good, and we are now sinking at 12*l.* per fm. I sincerely believe that we are now in the high road for a good mine.—T. King: March 22.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP (St. Hilary).—The engine and the surface operations are nearly completed, and everything is being done to insure the working of the engine on the day fixed—viz., the 24th inst. I am pleased to inform you that the shaftmen have sunk 5 fms. under adit. The water has increased very much, but the lode has considerably improved, and is producing excellent copper ores. From the indications, I presume we have just reached the top of the course of ores cut at Boundary shaft—that having a westerly dip. I think this will be gratifying to yourself and friends, who may inspect it for themselves on the day the engine is set to work. This is very important, it being so shallow, and easy to be got up. The tribute pitches, both east and west of Boundary, are looking just as usual; and the dressing of copper ores goes on satisfactorily.—J. Richards: March 17.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—The lode in the 64 fm. level is much the same in value as it has been for some time—still continuing to be worth from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per fathom; I have great pleasure to state, that during the past week the ore ground has greatly improved for driving at this point. The lode in the 54, east of the engine-shaft, is 2 feet wide, and worth about 12*l.* per fm., and from the appearances at this end we may reasonably expect great and profitable returns. The rise in the back of the 44 is still producing good work for tin, and worth 30*l.* per fm. In the stopes in the back of the 54, west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is worth 25*l.* per fm., and still improving, and there can be no doubt but that it will still do so, as we are now getting under the tinny ground gone down in the level above. There are two valuable pitches in the bottom of the 44, which we have been obliged to suspend for some time, in consequence of the water increasing so much; and unless we give 12*s.* in 1*l.* for taking away the ground, that we ought not to give more than 8*s.* for, we cannot have it worked; I shall do no such thing, as in the course of a few months we shall have the 54 under this, and let down the water from above. The tribute department is looking much the same as it has been for some time past. The surface operations are progressing very favourably.—W. Burgan: March 17.

WHEAL LANGFORD.—During the past week we have sunk the engine-shaft 4 ft.—ground at present rather more favourable for sinking than last reported. The tributers continue to work with spirit, but none of the ore which we have broken is drawn to the surface as yet. I have made arrangements with Messrs. Sims and Co. respecting the shipment of the parcel of silver-lead ore, which will be done as soon as the vessel arrives at Calstock Quay.—W. Knott: March 21.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—The lode in the 120, north of Pollard's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, and worth 12*l.* per fathom; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the 110 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 13*l.* per fathom; this level south is suspended for a short time, being full of stuff. In a winze sinking under this level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the 100 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fathom; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 11*l.* per fathom. In the 90 north it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fathom. In a winze sinking under this level it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fathom. Clymo's shaft is sunk 3 fms. under the 40, and the men are now employed in preparing to fix the pitwork. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. You will perceive, by the statement of the accounts, that there is a heavy balance against the adventurers, in consequence of the erection of the new steam-engine, and the high price of materials connected therewith. The price of lead is also considerably gone down; had that kept up, as when the new work was ordered, we should have been able to complete it without calling upon the adventurers; but, under existing circumstances, we are obliged to do so. We, therefore, recommend that a call be immediately made, to liquidate the present balance, which is quite necessary, in order to put the mine in a fair position. We would also again suggest the propriety of calling upon the ladies of the soil to reduce their dues, to assist us in this great outlay.—P. Clymo, Jun.; H. Hodge; R. Knapp: March 20.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—The lode in the bottom of the engine-shaft has been rather hard during the week, but having had plenty of top-water, and therefore no hindrances, the sinking has been tolerable. The lode appears a little easier now, and I believe we are getting through the hard floor; plenty of gossan, as before. In the 20 cross-cut, driving south-east of the cross-course, the lode is not yet cut. In the rise over the back of this level the lode is very promising, but no ore to value as yet. All the tributers are getting fair wages.—W. Tregay: March 17.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—In the 80 fathom level, west from Diagonal shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., and having a kindly appearance, with an increase of water. In the 70, driving west on the north part, the lode is 18 inches wide, and will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. The direction of the lode in this level being different from that in the 80; we shall put up a rise from the latter, to prove the ground and to ventilate. Other parts of the mine are as last reported.—Daniel Lanksbury: March 17.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—Engine Lode: In the 44 west the lode is 15 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton. In the 34 west the lode is 10 in. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. In the 24, west of Gorbey's, the lode is 9 in. wide, unproductive.—Field's Lode: In the 15, east of Boundary shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and a little copper ore—a very promising lode; in driving the 15 east we intersected a lode coming in from the south, and we have commenced to open on it going back; west the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 4*l.* per ton. All the ground that we have opened in this part of the mine is good tribute ground.—Gordon Lode: The 10, east of Reynolds's, is opening tin tribute ground.—Blaksley's Lode: No alteration in the 10 fm. level since my last report. The tin tribute pitches have improved a little since last reported on.—Z. Carkeek: March 20.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Smith's Engine-shaft: The lift referred to in last week's report is fixed; the shaftmen are now blasting down ground from the eastern side and north end, to give the shaft its proper length and width; they will take out the late bearers, &c., and resume sinking on the underlay. In the north end, in the 108, the lode has fallen back into its former course, it is 16 in. wide, worth 25*l.* per fm. The south end is still in unsettled ground. In the 98, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm.; in the south end the lode has not been taken down since last reported; in the winze sinking under this level, the lode is 14 in. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. Chippendale's shaft is sunk 9 ft. below the 88; the shaftmen are now stoping ground for tip-plat; in the north end, in this level, the lode is 8 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. There is no alteration in the lode in the 40.—South Mine: The lode in the 120 is 3 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm.; we are driving north in kilias by the side of the lode. In the 107, south end, the lode is worth 6*l.* per fm.; in the north end the lode is much the same as when last reported. In the rise in back of the 92 end, north of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. The stopes and pitches are much as usual. We sampled, on Thursday last, the 22d inst., a parcel of lead ore, computed 61 tons.—T. Grenfell; W. Jenkin: March 20.

WHEAL UNITY.—We have no alteration in the levels here requiring particular notice since last week's report. The men are getting on in No. 2 shaft with all possible dispatch; it is timbered and secured down to within 3 or 4 fms. of the 50, and I think that another few days will accomplish it.—J. Vivian: March 19.

WHEAL ZION.—The alteration of the ground in the cross-cut in the 80 fm. level indicates our approach near the middle lode. We have no alteration in the 66 cross-cut south. In the 50 fm. level east we have driven on the great cross-course about 9 feet, which is composed of flookan and beautiful white sugary spar, with mundic, spotted with lead and copper ores, but have not yet reached the eastern wall. The 50 fm. level west, on the middle lode, is looking well, producing good saving work. In the 30 east, on this lode, we have no alteration to report on; it is still producing full 2 tons of ore per fm. I am happy to inform you that our tribute ground has much improved during the past week; the men in the 40 are getting wages, and those in the 50 are doing exceedingly well. All other operations are progressing well, and we hope nothing will impede our progress in erecting the drawing and crushing engine.—J. Bray: March 21.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY:—

Morro Velho, Jan. 18.—The produce for Dec. is 30,776 oits., equal to 295,664 lbs. troy, and derived as follows:—From general stamps, from 7124 tons of stone, 27,707 oits.; Sussnnah separation, 193·6 tons of stone, 1262 oits.; arrastres, 7317·6 tons of stone, 1448 oits.; extra strakes, 359 oits.=30,776 oits.

Produce for December, 30,776 oits., less duty 5 per cent., 1538 oits.=	
29,238 oits., at 7*s.* 8*d.*	£11,207 13 0
Cost. Rs. 59,512 398, at 27⅜ d.	6,881 2 5
Profit	£ 4,326 15 7

The cost is high; the price of provisions continues high generally, and of some articles, as frusinho and milho, has advanced considerably, and on Christmas-day beef was issued as usual to all the Europeans as well as blacks; and various charges had to be made this month. A winch, 504 milreis; stationery, 230 mil.; chain, Auro Preto agents (Paulo Santos account for two years), 1044 mil.; Candea poles, heavy; overtime, heavy, there being five Sundays and Christmas-day in this month; and a good deal of overtime spalling was required to fill the purses sufficiently for the holiday. Stamps working during 31 days, average 130·34 heads; with 132 heads, 30·61 days; arrastres worked each, 27·06 days. The duty done is still under what is usual during the rainy season, but there have been several rather long stoppages for re-

pairs, and they were driven at a slower rate for about a week at the Christmas holidays, because there was a scanty supply of stone from the mine. The quality of the stone has been a little superior to that of last month, but not so much so as its appearance for the first four or five days of the month had led us to expect. In consequence of the supply of stone from the mine being rather scanty, 325 tons have been taken in from the old refuse heap, and only a small quantity of completely worthless stone thrown out; so that the yield of gold per ton is necessarily less than formerly, when the supply from the mine being ample, we were able to throw out all the inferior stone, stamping only the superior qualities. The old refuse heap is nearly exhausted. More stone cannot be raised with our present force, so that it is very much to be desired that the endeavours which are being made to increase it may be successful. We have thought it unnecessary to continue the Susannah separation, and the East Quebra Panella stone is now stamped with the rest. The experiment was determined on at the suggestion of Capt. Treloar, soon after his return from England, as he thought the stone so poor that it did not pay for the working; but we deferred beginning it until after he should have returned from Rio, that he might be present during the whole trial. It was rather singular that in three or four days after the commencement the stone was, in the opinion of everybody, including Capt. Treloar, very different, looking much better, and continued so to the end of the trial, though still it did not present the appearances which we reckoned here to denote rich stone. The calcination of sand, as far as has been proceeded with, is turning out very unfavourably, both with respect to yield of gold and loss of mercury. The operation is interrupted at present by want of fuel, no firewood having been brought in for some time, on account of the badness of the roads, caused by the heavy rains. I think it will not be right to carry on this trial much further; I am informed by Capt. Carlyon that in his experience calcination was hurtful.

Jan. 31.—Gold extracted to date, 20,446 ozs., from 1241·20 cubic feet of sand (result of 21 days' stamping), yielding 16·47 ozs. per cubic foot, and of 4772 tons of stone=4·28 ozs. per ton. Stamps working during the 21 days, average 130·68 heads. From the heavy rains which have fallen during the first half of the month, there has been an abundant supply of water, but the duty done is still under what it should be, as there have been several stoppages for repairs; and in the beginning of the month the supply of stone from the mine being rather short, from the free borers absenting themselves at that season, the stamps were driven slower, and the stone was spalled coarser, as it had been for some time, and continues to be. The quality of the stone has varied considerably, but has, upon the whole, been better for these 21 days, as is shown by the yield per ton, noted above. The supply from the mine being rather scanty, we have been able to throw out only a small quantity of worthless stone, taking in from the old refuse heap rather more than an equivalent quantity of stone, a little better, but still much inferior to good lode.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, March 23, 1855.

COPPER.	£.	s.	d.
Sheathing and bolts ..p. lb.	0	1	2
Bottoms ..... "	0	1	3
Old (Exchange) ..... "	0	1	0½
Best selected .....p. ton	129	0	0
Tough cake ..... "	126	0	0
Tile ..... "	126	0	0
South American ..... "	—		
IRON.	per Ton.		
*Bars, Welsh, in London.	8 10 0–	9	0 0
*Ditto, to arrive	7 10 0–	7	15 0
*Nail rods	8 10 0–	—	
+ " Stafford. in London	8 10 0–	—	
+Bars ditto	8 10 0–	9	10 0
+Hoops ditto	9 2 6–	10	10 0
+Sheets, single	9 10 0–	11	0 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ...	4 15 0–	5	5 0
Refined metal, ditto.....	— –	—	
Bars, common, ditto ...	6 10 0–	7	0 0
Ditto, railway, ditto ...	6 5 0–	6	10 0
ditto, Swedish, in Lond.	14 0 0–	15	10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde.....	2 17 6–	2	18 0
LEAD.			
English Pig	21 10 0–	22	0 0
Ditto sheet	23 0 0–	23	10 0
Ditto red lead.....	23 10 0–	—	
Ditto white.....	27 10 0–	28	0 0
Ditto patent shot	25 10 0–	—	
Spanish, in bond	21 0 0–	22	0 0
American.....	none.		
FOREIGN STEEL.			
Swedish, in kegs to arriv.	18 10 0–	—	
Ditto, in faggots	22 0 0–	—	
English, Spring	22 0 0–	24	0 0
QUICKSILVER.....p. lb.	1s 11d		

BRASS (sheets) .....p. lb.	1 0½d.	
Wire	11¾d.	
SPELTER.	Per Ton.	
Foreign	23 5 0–	23 10 0
To arrive.....	23 12 6–	—
ZINC.		
In sheets.....	29 0 0–	—
TIN.		
English, blocks		114 0 0– —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	115 0 0– —
Ditto, Refined		118 0 0– —
Banca		111 0 0– 112 0 0
Straits ..... nom.	107 0 0– —
TIN-PLATES.‡		
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 10 0– 1 11 0
IX Ditto 1st quality "	1 16 0– 1 17 0
IC Ditto 2d quality "	1 8 0– 1 9 0
IX Ditto 2d quality "	1 14 0– 1 15 0
IC Coke..... "	1 6 0– 1 7 0
IX Ditto ..... "	1 12 0– 1 13 0
Canada plates .....p. ton	14 0 0– 15 0 0

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing ...p. lb.	11½d	1s
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.... p.cwt.	2 2	0
Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened, Surface Rails..p. ton	9 0 0–	9 2 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs Glasg.	— –	5 5 0
Ditto Wales	4 0 0–	4 5 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	— –	6 10 0

* In Liverpool, 5s. per ton less. + In Liverpool, 10s. per ton less.
‡ At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. In Liverpool, 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—There is but little alteration to notice, either in the demand for or the price of metals.

COPPER.—A fair consumption of this metal continues; the demand being quite equal to the supply, preserves much steadiness in the market.

IRON.—English bar-iron has been done at former rates. Rails are in good request; about 40,000 tons are wanted for Indian, and 10,000 for home railways. There is a slight improvement in the demand for Staffordshire descriptions: bars of the best quality are quoted at 9*l.* 10s.; second quality, 8*l.* 10s., f.o.b. in London. Scotch pigs have varied but little; the market, however, is somewhat easier. On 'Change to-day business reported at 56s. 6d. Sellers quoting 56s. 6d. to 56s. 9d., mixed numbers, cash; the market closed with quietness.

LEAD.—There is nothing new in this metal.

SPELTER.—The market keeps flat; consumers holding off in anticipation of further reduced prices when the spring shipments take place.

TIN.—There is a marked improvement taken place in Banca, sales having been made in Amsterdam of small parcels at 65 fl., but it is considered by many that the advance will not last. English is in better demand, but still quiet. Straits of fine quality is very scarce, and realises high prices, in proportion to the bulk that is now offering.

TIN-PLATES have been sold at 30s. IC charcoal, and 26s. IC coke, at which prices there is more disposition to buy, and of late orders have been given out more freely.

STEEL.—The remaining stock of Swedish keg has been sold at 18*l.* 10s. Boxes have been sold at 21*l.* There are now only about 40 tons, of faggot Swedes steel in the market; the price quoted by sellers is 22*l.* Swedish keg to arrive in about 14 days is offered at 18*l.* 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—Same as last.

GLASGOW, MARCH 22.—There is scarcely any variation to report in our pig-iron market since last Thursday. Very little business was done until Tuesday and to-day, when holders appeared more willing to accept the market price, and a fair quantity of iron has changed hands at 56s. 9d.; at the close there were rather sellers at this price. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 61s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 57s. 9d.; No. 3, g.m.b., 56s. 9d. Shipments for the week ending 17th March:—Foreign, 4710 tons; coastwise, 7544 tons=12,254 tons. In the corresponding week of 1854, they were—Foreign, 4107 tons; coastwise, 10,956 tons=15,063 tons.

PARIS.—Our Iron Market shows a slight decline, although holders were in full anticipation of a rise, in consequence of the improvement of the Glasgow Market. The quotations are:—Scotch 175 to 180 fr.; and English (Beaufort) 225 to 250 fr., and we are informed that transactions have taken place at 10 fr. below these prices. At St. Dizier, cast metal is very dull; but although the demand is not large, the stock on hand is still small; we must add, however, that buyers refused to give the prices at present quoted. At the ironmasters' fair, at Châlon-sur-Saône, a marked inactivity was observable, little business having been done, and the prices appearing too high for purchasers; but from the few transactions which did take place, it is considered that the present quotations are maintained, although, we ought to observe, nominally.

CHARLEROI, MARCH 22.—There is absolutely nothing new in our metal trades; but the greatest activity continues to prevail, and the situation of our numerous establishments never presented a more flourishing aspect than at present. We (*Journal de Charleroi*) are informed that at the meeting of the association of charcoal ironmasters, held at Namur, on the 15th inst., it was resolved that the prices fixed on the 1st Feb. should be continued, notwithstanding a lively opposition by several members of the trade, who were in favour of an advance of 20 fr. (16s.) the 1000 kilos., and the continued good demand. The coal trade is still as active as our coalmasters could desire; certain descriptions being much in demand for France; indeed, scarce a week passes but business is refused, in consequence of the demand for those kinds exceeding the supply.

MINES.—Except upon the principle we have often remarked—that in the Mining Market all are either buyers or all sellers, and when shares are unusually low no one will purchase, although it is undoubtedly the best time for doing so—it is difficult to account for the present state of depression and absence of business. There is no lack of money, and upon the whole a decided improvement in many of the mines. We hear of discoveries at Tresavean (a lode in the 50 turning out 6 tons of yellow ore per fm.), at Brewer, and at Great Consols; at the latter mines it is considered of great importance, and will materially enhance the value of the United Mines, to the adventurers in which two-thirds of Great Consols belong, the other portion, we believe, being the property of the St. Day United. Buller is reported as looking better, and has just declared a dividend of 25*l.* per share. West Damsels have been in demand at 130*l.*, being an advance of 30*l.* per share since our last. East Pool, 105*l.* to 110*l.* buyers, but no sellers. North Bullers enquired after, at 2*l.* 10s. to 3*l.* 10s. Cupid is developing itself, and showing the elements of a good mine; the old lode in the 70 fm. level has very much improved. In Grambler and St. Aubyn, the market has not been so active this week; shares, 35*l.* to 37*l.* 10s. In Wales, Garreg and Orsedd are well reported on, and we hear of good improvements at the Vale of Towy, and also at North Towy; at the Vale of Towy, 100 tons of lead ore will be sampled next week, and the mine henceforth will return about 70 tons per month. Before the machinery was erected, such were the prospects of the mine considered that the shares readily sold at 2*l.* per share; and now that a large expenditure has been made for the requisite engine and plant, the original prospects of the mine fully realised, and upon the eve of making good profits, the shares are, with all calls paid up, about 10s. to 12s. 6d. each! a price at which they cannot long remain. Rosewarnes are 150*l.* to 160*l.*; Trefusis, 12*l.* to 13*l.* Devon Great Consols, 375*l.* to 380*l.*; Sortridge Consols, 2*l.* 10s. to 2*l.* 12s. 6d.; Brewer, 12*l.* 10s. to 15s. 10s.; North Bassets enquired after at 16*l.* 10s. to 17*l.*; Bassets, 520*l.*; Buller, 500*l.* to 520*l.* At the Copiapo meeting, held to-day, a dividend of 1*l.* per share (10,000*l.*) was declared, and the mine report very satisfactory. Tamar Consols, 1*l.* 10s. to 2*l.*; West Basset, 27*l.* to 28*l.*; West Caradon, 165*l.* to 170*l.*; Tincroft, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10s.

Our respected friend, the purser of West Caradon and other mines, has taken up the pen in defence of his "order," which he conceives to have been unjustly assailed in our remarks a week or two since upon the statements of accounts sometimes issued to shareholders in the printed circulars of certain pursers. We are well acquainted with the excellent manner in which Mr. Crouch himself keeps his mining accounts, and to him our remarks could not in any way apply; few pursers are more correct or more explicit in their financial statements, and none more ready and willing to furnish even non-adventurers in his mines with every information in his power to give. Our own conscience tells us that we have, in our time, been in this respect a troublesome customer, and it would be an ill requital for the valuable information we have from time to time received, to class him amongst those pursers whose system of accounts we have thought it right to condemn. Mr. Crouch considers that the objections brought against the Cost-book System, as practised in Cornwall, are "mostly groundless." It was, however, against what we considered an *abuse* of the system that we inveighed, and our meaning does not appear to have been rightly understood. We stated that for a purser to give credit in his accounts for calls having been paid to him, when in reality they had not been paid, was a practice calculated to deceive the out-adventurers, whose only information was obtained from the printed statements sent to them, and which, consequently, ought to show the exact position of the company. To exemplify our meaning in a few words, we will suppose at a two-monthly mine meeting the accounts are credited and passed, showing a debt to the end of Jan. of 500*l.* What is termed a division of cost, or a call of 500*l.*, is made to clear this off; and also another of 500*l.*, for future operations: total, 1000*l.* In the next two-monthly statement sent out, credit is given for this 1000*l.* as having been paid-up, thus leaving parties to suppose there were no arrears of calls, and that the 500*l.* debt to the end of January had been cleared off; when, perhaps, in reality, not more than one-third of the call had been received by the purser, and, therefore, the debt for which it was made had not been liquidated: and this system being continued from one two-monthly meeting to another, the debt accumulates, like a rolling snowball, and at last swallows up the engine and all the materials on the mine. We are sure Mr. Crouch would be the first to condemn such a system as this. Mining accounts cannot be too clear or too explicit, and printed statements should, as we said before, present to every shareholder the exact position of their property. We have now before us a statement of accounts, which appears to do this in a manner as simply as satisfactory; the accounts are given under three distinct heads; the first, "profit and loss," shows the exact returns of ores for two months, and the cost for raising them, the balance being the profit or loss as the case may be; the next head is "expenditure and receipts," and shows the actual moneys paid, and actual moneys received during the two months, the balance being carried to the next heading, "assets and liabilities." Here, on one side is given every item owing by the company, and on the other the assets in hand or receivable; and thus, at a glance, those who have not the opportunity of attending meetings can see their position. In regard to the other statement—that adventurers sometimes find themselves saddled with heavy liabilities—Mr. Crouch replies, this may be generally traced to want of good management, and by shareholders connecting themselves with parties undeserving of confidence. This, we fear, is too often the truth, but it is a truth requiring experience to teach.

We are happy to hear that the dispute between the Sortridge adventurers and those who had possession of the adjoining ground, into which the ore was dipping, has this day been honourably and amicably arranged, to the satisfaction of the Sortridge Company. The present holders are to receive 200*l.* from the company, in liquidation of their expenses.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, 4s. 11½d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 1d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 0¾d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Fine cake silver, 5s. 5⅝d. per oz.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting held yesterday, declared a dividend of 9216*l.*, being 9*l.* per share, out of profits from sales of copper ores sampled in the months of November and December last; after payment of which there remains in hand a balance of 25,289*l.* 3s. 6d., in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At Wheal Buller meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for January and February showed—Balance from last account, 1635*l.* 2s. 3d.; ores sold (less dues), 9314*l.* 3s. 9d.; sundry receipts, 180*l.* =11,179*l.* 6s.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 3252*l.* 0s. 7d.; dividend of 25*l.* per share, 6400*l.*: leaving balance in hand, 1527*l.* 5s. 5d. A dividend of 25*l.* per share was declared.

At Hingston Down Consols meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 3234*l.* 3s. 2d.; ore sold, 4041*l.* 15s. 10d.=7275*l.* 18s.—Mine cost, Dec. and Jan., 2226*l.* 6s. 7d.; dues and assessment on ores, 167*l.* 5s. 2d.; January dividend, 1800*l.*: leaving balance in favour of mine, 3082*l.* 6s. 3d. A dividend of 6s. per share was declared. Capt. W. Richards reported that the stopes and pitches continued to yield good supplies of ore, and that the present returns might be confidently relied on for the future.

At Wheal Mary Ann meeting, on Tuesday (Capt. Peter Clymo, jun., in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost and merchants' bills, Oct., 2015*l.* 5s. 9d.; Nov., 2034*l.* 0s. 4d.; Dec., 2034*l.* 17s. 10d.; water rent, three months, 112*l.* 10s.; an 80-in. cylinder steam-engine, 1090*l.*=7286*l.* 13s. 11d.—Balance from last account, 656*l.* 13s. 4d.; ores sold, 5163*l.* 3s. 6d.; sundries, 4s.: leaving balance against adventurers, 1467*l.* 13s. 1d. A call of 2*l.* 10s. per share was made, and a resolution passed, appointing Messrs. Thomas Kittow and John Sobey as a deputation, to accompany the purser, to wait upon the ladies of the soil, and solicit a reduction of the dues. The report of Capt. Peter Clymo, jun., Henry Hodge, and Robert Knapp, will be found in the mining correspondence.

At the Lydford Consols general meeting, on the 12th inst., the abstract of accounts from 21st Dec., 1854, to 12th March, 1855, showed a credit balance of 173*l.* 5s. 4d. at the latter date. A call of 3s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. J. Richards reported that the engine-shaft was down 8 fms. below the adit, where the lode was a very promising one, containing flookan, quartz, mundic, and lead ore; and he stated that every day's working convinces him more than ever that they were proceeding in the right direction for laying open, in a short time, a good productive lead mine.

At Silver Brook Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr Crew in the chair), the accounts showed a balance to the credit of the mine of 736*l.* 8s. 2d. The report of Capt. Hoskin stated that the lode at the engine-shaft had improved, and was worth 12*l.* 10s. per fm., with every prospect of further improvement. By the end of next week they will have 15 tons of lead and 50 tons of zinc, and by enlarging the dressing-floors at a cost of about 20*l.*, they will be able to produce 80 tons of zinc per month, which at the rate of 2*l.* 10s. per ton, will realise 200*l.* per month. They had discovered fine lead going down in the engine-shaft, besides that which they had met with in the shallow levels. It was stated that there was a peculiarity in the zinc which considerably enhanced its value, and that it ought to realise 3*l.* 10s. per ton. Mr. Adam Murray said the value of the lead and zinc ore in the shaft would almost pay the cost of sinking, which was a very rare occurrence. The fact of ore being in the shaft was a very valuable indication. The lead of Silver Brook was of a most eccentric character. They had met with bunches worth 60*l.* per fm., but they had hardly got into it before it dwindled into a mere thread. He should, however—and he was a large shareholder—be disposed to give the mine a further trial: he believed they were nearly paying their expenses now. He did not receive the notice to attend the mine in sufficient time, or he should otherwise have gone down, and have been prepared with a report for the present meeting. The chairman said he had received a letter from Dr. Bean, who wrote in very favourable terms of the mine. Mr. Camplin said they were told at the last meeting that they were likely to make a profit of 800*l.* by the present meeting, but that promise had not been realised; although it was Mr. Murchison who had led them to believe so. Mr. Murchison said, he qualified the expectation by stating, if the reports were correct. The chairman observed, that Dr. Bean had stated that everything was in good working order, and that one party had offered to take 60 tons of zinc per month, at 2*l.* 16s. per ton, delivered at Teignmouth. Mr. Camplin wished to know how they could curtail expenses? Mr. Adam Murray said, they would curtail themselves, inasmuch as their works were nearly complete. In reply to Mr. Camplin, Mr. Murray said he was quite satisfied with the present position of the company, and inclined to go on. He wished to be quite truthful in the matter: they had cut a course of lead worth 60*l.* per fm., but that, as he had said, had diminished; but as they got down, it was more in branches—not bunches. Dr. Ritterbandt thought they had received from Mr. Adam Murray, who was a scientific gentleman, and a large shareholder, the best information they could get; and he (Dr. Ritterbandt) wished to know whether the shares upon which calls had not been paid were forfeitable or not? Mr. Hancock (the solicitor to the company) said, there was no doubt shares upon which the call had not been paid were forfeitable. Mr. Murchison referred to the judgment of Lord Justice Turner in Hart v. Clarke (see Murchison on *British Mines*, p. 29, second edition) in support of this view. After some discussion, it was resolved that a special meeting be called for the 11th of April, for the forfeiture of all shares on which the payment of calls may be in arrear. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Adam Murray, Lemanski, Crew, Camplin, and Parslow; and a call of 1s. per share was made, payable on the 31st inst. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

At Boringdon Consols Mine meeting, on the 17th instant (Mr. Robert Bastow in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 108*l.* 10s. 3d.; calls in arrear, 101*l.* 12s. 6d.; call made, 102*l.*; ore sold, 467*l.* 15s. 4d.; interest, 19s. 11d.=1702*l.* 18s.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, November and December, 1070*l.* 18s. 11d.; office expenses, &c., 121*l.* 1s. 8d.; calls in arrear, 311*l.* 2s. 6d.; bills receivable, 100*l.* 17s. 3d.: leaving balance in bankers' hands, 98*l.* 17s. 8d. A call of 4s. per share was made. Mr. J. Wolferstan reported that the next sampling would be in the first week in April, and was expected to realise from 350*l.* to 400*l.* They had about 650 tons of fine and 150 tons of rough mundic on the mine. Captain W. Godden also reported that they had holed the winze on the 16th inst.

At Caegwian Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. S. Weatherley in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 28*l.* 6s. 11d. Mr. Low reported that he had made several assays of five different qualities of quartz, and the result was equivalent to 3 ozs. 2 dwts. 11 grs. of fine gold to the ton. Mr. Low's engagement was extended from the 30th of April to the 30th of June, and a call of 5d. per share was made.

At Esgair Mwyn Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. George Helmore in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 44*l.* 19s. 6d.; cash received for shares issued, 939*l.* 15s.; interest, transfer fees, &c., 4*l.* 5s. 10d.; advances from directors, 300*l.*; ore sold, 1091*l.* 19s. 3d.=2440*l.* 19s. 7d.—Mine cost, 1600*l.* 8s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 368*l.* 10s. 5d.; dues, 92*l.* 16s. 3d.; other expenditure, 317*l.* 8s. 2d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 61*l.* 19s. 2d. Messrs. Bell, Edward Morgan, and Weston, were elected directors in the room of those retiring, and Mr. S. L. Price auditor. [A report will be found in another column.]

At Perran and Great Wheal Leisure meeting, on the 14th inst. (Mr. J. T. Mackenzie in the chair), the accounts showed—Merchants' bills from Jan. 1853, to Dec. 1854, 10,530*l.* 10s. 4d.; mine cost, 12,288*l.* 2s. 9d.=22,810*l.* 13s. 1d.—Calls received, 14,237*l.* 15s. 11d.; ore sold, 6800*l.* 17s. 6d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 1779*l.* 19s. 8d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. The reports of Capts. Charles Thomas and John Tonkin were read, and considered satisfactory, showing a steady increase in the production of ore, now amounting to 240 tons per month. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

At Calstock Consols meeting, on the 14th inst. (Mr. Smith in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 250*l.* 7s. 6d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capts. W. Robins and W. B. Collon having reported favourably, and recommended resuming the sinking of the shaft on Zion lode, a resolution was passed that the question be considered and determined on at the next meeting.

Landsdown, Cubert United, Keswick, Great Wheal Baddern, Taliesin, and Eyam (Derbyshire), have sold lead ores.

Trebell, East Wheal Vor, and Yeoland Consols, have sold black tin.

The Taliesin Lead Company have sold this week 20 tons of lead ore (dry weight, 20 cwts. to the ton), to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 12*l.* 16s. 6d.

Pencorse Consols has this week sold 2½ tons lead, 11 tons copper, and 100 tons zinc ores.

Wheal Marshall (St. Stephens) has sold black tin.

At Holmbush Mines, another rich branch of copper ore, of a produce of 13¾, was discovered last week in the cross-cut south in the 145 to the Flap-jack lode. The driving will be turned for a short distance east and west on these branches, which are considered part of the Flap-jack lode, and the opening, to a large extent, of 25 fms. of backs of rich ore ground.

At the Ivybridge Mine, there is a rich course of lead ore in the 43 fm. level, which has been driven on for 3 fathoms during the last week, and is continuous and regular; it is also the same in the winze sinking below the 32, and it is expected to be intersected at the 48. The dressing operations are about being commenced. The assay of this ore, by Mr. John Mitchell, contains 42 ozs. 12 dwts. 14 grs. of silver per 20 cwts., and 75 per cent. of lead.

The Nant-ar-Nelle Mining Company's affairs appear not to be progressing in a satisfactory manner, as a requisition to the purser is published in this day's Journal, signed by the holders of one-half the shares, requiring a special meeting to be convened, to rescind some resolutions passed at a previous meeting, to surrender the books, and to appoint a new purser.

During the week shares have changed hands in the following:—

DIVIDEND MINES.—Alfred Consols, Devon Great Consols, East Pool, North Wheal Basset, Tamar Consols, Tincroft, Trewetha, West Basset, West Caradon, West Damsel, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Basset, Wheal Buller, Wheal Trelawny, Mining Company of Ireland.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORE.—Budnick Consols, Buller and Basset, Eaglebrook, Garreg, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Great Wheal Alfred, Leeds Town, North Buller, Rosewarne, Sortridge Consols, St. Hilary Wheal Friendship, West Rosewarne United, Wheal Trefusis, Kilbricken.

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORE.—Bodewl, Cefn Gwyn, East Boscean, East Frongoch, Great Sortridge, South Buller and West Penstruthal, Tamar Maria, West Sortridge, Wheal Hender, Wheal Ludcott.

In Foreign Mines, considerable improvement has been manifested in the market, a very fair amount of business having been done, and higher prices obtained. Copiapo shares rose yesterday 2*l.*, influenced, no doubt, by the declaration of the dividend, reported in another column; the closing price was marked at 20 to 21. Imperial and National Brazilians were higher, transactions being effected yesterday in the former at 2⅞, and in the latter at 2¼. St. John del Rey changed hands at 30, and Royal Santiago was active at 6½, 5¾ to 5⅞. The closing price of Clarendon of Jamaica was ¼ to ½ dis.; Cobre Copper, 49 to 51; Fortuna, ½ dis. to ½ prem.; Linares, 7½ to 8; Lusitanian, ¼ dis. to par; Pontgibaud Silver-Lead, 15 to 16.

At the Copiapo Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. Labouchere in the chair), a dividend was declared of 1*l.* per share. The profits for six months from the Al Fin Hallada Mine, up to the close of the year, have been valued at 12,500*l.*, leaving a profit of 11,081*l.* 18s. The report of the directors was exceedingly favourable, and it is confidently expected that the dividends will be continued annually.

At Fort Bowen Mining Company meeting, on Thursday, resolutions were unanimously passed, authorising the directors to issue 14,900 shares on hand upon such terms as they may think fit, and to raise a sum not exceeding 5000*l.* upon debentures. It is confidently expected that a cargo of ore will shortly arrive in this country by the vessel that took out the machinery. Several of the shareholders in attendance put down their names for a portion of the shares, and also as subscribers to the debentures.

At Wheal Jamaica Copper Company meeting, at the offices, Kingston, Jamaica, on the 15th Feb. (Mr. Richard James Cade Hitchins in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in hand of 746*l.* 18s. 1d. Resolutions were passed to convene a general meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of a further call; and Messrs. Hitchins, Derbyshire, Girod, Cooper, and Espeut, were re-elected the committee of management for the ensuing 12 months. Mr. John West, the purser, reported that the whole of the workings, including the work in the stopes, during the 10 months that had elapsed since the appointment of the committee, embraced a total extent of driving equal to 205 fms., and that there could be no doubt, from the combined testimony of all who have examined Charing Cross, that the company possess a mineral property of proved value, which only needs a patient and energetic development, to repay the outlay necessary to its complete establishment. There were at present 6 tons of dressed ore at Retreat, on the way to the shipping-place; at the mine there were 2 tons of ore dressed, 8 tons undressed, and 8 tons 11 cwts. of halvans, making, with 5 tons 6 cwts. shipped to New York, 29 tons 17 cwts. of ore, dressed and undressed. The ore market in America being in a very depressed state, it was proposed, in future, to ship the ore for England, and the committee hoped to forward 10 or 12 tons by the next vessel, for Liverpool. Mr. G. B. Nethercote, M. & C.E., in reporting on the mines, thus concludes:—"On taking a review of the progress of the mine, since the commencement of working it up to the present time, its gradual and steady improvement leads me to expect most favourable results."

The St. John del Rey Mining Company have advices to the 31st Jan. The produce for Dec. was 11,207*l.* 18s., and the cost 6381*l.* 2s. 5d.: leaving profit, 4826*l.* 15s. 7d. The calcination of sand, so far as it had been proceeded with, had turned out very unfavourably, both with respect to yield of gold and loss of mercury. Gold extracted to date, 20,446 ozs., from 1241·20 cubic feet of sand (result of 21 days' stamping), yielding 16·47 ozs. per cubic foot, and of 4772 tons of stone = 4·28 ozs. per ton. Stamps working during the 21 days, average 130·68 heads.

The advices received by the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association are still of the same cheering character as last reported. The very heavy rains had caused much delay in the works, but the damage done was repaired, and active operations were again resumed. The new 27 fathom level was progressing favourably, and will (some time before it intersects Duval's shoot) yield large quantities of auriferous jacotinga for the stamps, by which the produce will be greatly increased. The association has received 16 lbs. 0 ozs. 9 dwts. of gold dust per the last mail steamer.

The National Brazilian Mining Association have advices dated Cocaes, Jan. 30:—"Our chief attention of late has been in clearing, repairing, and working the sink formerly called Terrell's winze; the stone in this sink, and the course in which the layer is running, gives me an excellent opinion of it, the ground from this part to the great sink east being all solid and untried. At Caiaba, little has been done, in consequence of continued heavy rains up to the 23d inst. A new road has been made for carting the stone broken at the Serrotin, for the carriage of which a contract has been made, and we hope the weather will admit of the whole being crushed without interruption. Produce for the month, Mrs. 3 1 22."

The Mariquita Company have received despatches, of which the following is an abstract:—

MARMATO MINES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1854.

Ores raised, 994 tons; rough ores, remains, stull stuff, and remains of remains stamped, 1637 tons; average number of stamp-heads at work per diem, 87 6-16ths; daily average per stamps-head, 12 cwts.; fine gold obtained per ton of ore stamped, 6 dwts. 6 grs.

		Fine gold.
Obtained from the stamping-mills	Ozs. 519	10
Ditto on purchase	43	18
Total	563	8
Cost..... £11,606 | Returns	£14,619	

SANTA ANA MINES FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1854.

Cost. ..... £11,759 | Returns	£15,884
Estimated value of ores raised but not reduced, in consequence of the amalgation works requiring repairs	12,789
Total produce	£28,375

PURIMA MINES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1854.

Cost ..... £4138 | Returns	£5968

La Fortuna Company have advices dated Linares, March 12:—"In the Casada Incosa, the shaftmen are preparing to drop the pumps under the 34 level, soon after which we hope to have the shaft clear, and the mine drained to the 4th level. Taylor's whim-shaft is set to sink under the 2d level. The men are still proceeding with cutting down Addis's shaft, and in sinking Osbed's shaft to the same level, which is now nearly completed, and the level will be cleared west, in order to communicate as quickly as possible. At Los Salidos, the boiler makers have completed uniting the pieces of the boiler, which will be soon in its place, and on arrival of the bob from Seville we shall get on rapidly with this engine, the walls of the engine-house being

now completed. Cologan's shaft is walled up. The masons have been pretty regular in working since my last report, and the furnace has been smelting regularly for the past 10 days; we are also about to commence smelting the slags.—H. Thomas."

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have advices, dated Cobre, Feb. 10:—"I have to state that the mines almost throughout were looking well yesterday. Capt. Tippett and myself have examined all the underground works. At Taylor's shaft the lode is 7 feet wide, in the western part the ore is from 5 to 6 feet wide, in the eastern from 4 to 5 feet wide, and will produce from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fathom, at least. At the present moment I can confidently say it is the best lode I have ever seen in this shaft. I assure you we are pushing it forward as fast as we can, as we are very anxious to see it down to the 70 or 72 fm. level. In the 62 fm. level, east and west, there has been no alteration since last advices: these stations are worked by free labourers, but they do not progress so quickly as we could wish. In the 56 fm. level east the lode is 3 feet wide, and its quality the same as last reported. In the 56 fm. level south-west the lode has considerably increased in size, it is about 6 feet wide, of a very promising appearance, and will produce from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom. In a few days we hope to get on with the winze from the 44 fm. level, where there is hardly any doubt we shall have the same good lode of ore. In the 44 west the lode is 4 feet wide, and will produce 5 tons of ore per fathom. We are pushing this end forward as fast as we can, but we have difficulties to contend with from the constant falling of ground from the backs, which retards our progress. In the winze in the bottom of the 44 fm. level west the lode continues as formerly mentioned, excepting the east part, which has improved a great deal since; the lode is 5½ feet wide, and will produce, for the whole length of winze, 12 tons of ore per fm. In the backs there is no particular alteration to mention; the lode continues the same to the east and west, as mentioned by Capt. Tippett, and of the same produce per fathom. We have set to free labourers a cross-cut in the 32 fm. level west, and hope to intersect the lode there in a few fathoms cross-cutting. In the stopes in the back of the 35 fm. level east the lode continues the same, from 5 to 6 feet wide, producing good saving work."

The intelligence concerning the United Mexican Mines, received by way of the United States, fully confirms what has been stated in the recent despatches coming direct. A very gratifying circumstance in addition to the mining news is mentioned. It appears that upwards of $32,000 are remitted by the Government of Mexico, in liquidation of a claim of $200,000, long outstanding, which the company has compromised, though the original demand, arising out of the abstraction of dollars from their haciendas by Santa Anna, was in strictness much larger. At the opening of business in the shares this morning, they were firm at 5½ to 6 per share, but closed at 5 to 5¼. At a moment when a good deal of expenditure was required, the above remittanee was at once valuable and wholly unlooked for—at all events, in so large an amount. The fact is one that causes a favourable interpretation to be put upon the conduct and character of the present Minister of Finance. It may be added that, while the last despatch spoke of a vein of only 2¾ varas (or yards) in La Trinidad Mine, it now appears that there has been an extension of 6½ varas, and there may be a further increase. This looks but the more encouraging, as the vein in question is adjoining the celebrated mine of La Luz, which for years yielded to the fortunate adventurers almost fabulous quantities of silver. The following extracts are from a letter to the secretary, dated Feb. 19:—

Jesus Maria.—The improved prospects of this mine have impressed the managers with the expediency of commencing a new shaft; and, in concert with Mr. Glass and the administrador—the situation having been determined on—the work was begun.

La Trinidad.—The manager also writes: The vein is now 6½ varas wide, and the reliz (wall of the lode) not yet reached; when this takes place, Mr. Furber will open frentes to the north-west and south-east, proceeding laterally, with the hope that this rich cuerpo will extend.

Zacatecas Indemnity.—I have now the pleasure to inform you that advices reached me from Tampico yesterday, announcing the payment of $32,225 on the shipment of specie at the commencement of this month: this places us in good funds to carry on the speculation of the mines.

The Pontgibaud Mining Company have received reports from Captain Eickard, of which the following are extracts:—

Roure.—Since my last the 80, south of St. Mary's engine-shaft, on the St. George's lode, has been driven about 4 metres through a fine course of ore, and will now produce 4 tons of ore per fathom; in the same level south, on the No. 3 lode, the lode has greatly improved, and produces about 2 tons of ore per fathom. The rise against St. Peter's shaft is turning out about 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. We have commenced a deep adit level north and south of St. Peter's shaft, over this rise, and find the lode looks well. The south end is producing 3 tons per fathom, and the north end 1 ton per fathom, the ore rich in silver. The lode in the 20, north of Anna's shaft is still looking well, and yielding upwards of 1 ton of ore per fathom. The adit level, north of Anna's, continues to open well, and is yielding 1 ton of good ore per fathom.

Rosier.—In a rise in the back of the 60, north of St. Joseph's shaft, on the eastern part of St. Mark's lode, we have a lode turning out upwards of 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze in bottom of the 60, south on the B lode, is still looking as good as ever. We have this month begun to sink a winze in bottom of the adit level, 30 metres north of St. Joseph's shaft, where there is a good deal of unexplored ground; after sinking about 3 metres we came on a good course of ore, worth at this moment 50*l.* per fm.

Miche.—The surface stopes are still looking well, and yielding large quantities of ore stuff, but we have now lessened our number of men there, as we shall soon be short of room, until we have means to dress more ore.

Barbecot.—We have discovered a good bunch of ore in the rise on the No. 1 lode, over the adit level at Bront; it is about 1 ft. wide, and will turn out full 2 tons of ore per fathom. When this rise is communicated to surface we intend driving on the No. 1 lode south, and No. 2 north, there being not more than 4 metres between these two lodes; both may be proved in this way, by short cross-cuts occasionally. The ground in the cross-cut is changing, and we hope to cut the Bront lode shortly; this piece of ground promises to be valuable, as it can be worked for several years without the aid of any pumping machinery, and the ores can be easily conveyed to Barbecot for treatment.

Pranal.—We have completely drained the water to the bottom level, and the gas is gradually being cleared by the effect of our machines, so that we hope very shortly to be able to go into the deep workings, which are reported to have been left rich.

The Lusitanian Mining Company have advices from Capt. J. Holman, their mining agent at the Aljustrel Mine, Portugal, dated March 11th, of which the following are extracts:—"I sent you all particulars in my last letter about the lode, but since that I have made a further trial on it, by driving east and west in our adit level, and I find the lode improving in width, also producing good stones of black and yellow copper ore, such as I sent you in the box of samples. I have also made a trial of the water that comes from the lode in our adit level, with a small box of iron, and find it to answer well. I have enclosed a sample of the copper from the box to you for inspection. I do not think there can be any much better. This sample I send you is taken from the box after being kept in the water in our adit level six days; but we cannot do much here in this level about making copper, for as soon as we get the shaft down, and cut the lode we shall draw this level dry; but as soon as we cut the lode in our deep adit level, I think we shall be able to establish cementation works on a large scale, and make good returns. I mentioned to you in my letter of the 15th February, that the south part of the lode was a mass of iron ore, but since making a further trial on the lode by driving east and west, I find the copper part which is the north part of the lode, cutting out the iron ore fast, and the horse as well. Now, from present appearances and the trial I have made, I am quite satisfied to say we have a good lode, and it is my opinion that at our next level we shall have a rich lode. I am glad to inform you that we have commenced our shaft again, but the ground is hard for sinking. I send you the measurements for February. Our shallow adit level driven 61 ft.; our deep adit level driven 95 ft.; our new shaft driven 12 ft."

The Liberty Mining Company have received advices, per *Baltic*, from their resident director, dated Vaucluse Mine, Virginia, March 5, of which the following are extracts:—"Herewith you will receive the accounts for the last month, during the whole of which severe frost prevented rapid progress in any surface-work. The weather is now changing, and I hope will become more genial. We are working with the new stamps, and I trust I shall get the shaft in place this week. Several attempts were made to work the stamps during the frost, but it was for so short a time practicable, that I shall carry the result, which is very good, into this month's return. This morning we have started again, and intend to run continually both day and night."

The Colonial Gold Company have advices from New South Wales to the 20th Dec., to the following effect:—

Louisa Creek.—There is no alteration in the produce of the quartz, the lode having continued poor in the back of the 5 fm. level south. Preparations were being made to commence other stopes in the north end of the incline; and as the quartz in this portion of the lode is considered good, better returns are looked forward to. The alluvial washing had been more productive; they still continued to work the alluvium at the back of the ridge, but as it had latterly not given much encouragement, trials were about being made on another part of the claims. The supply of water still continues good at Louisa Creek, although, with the exception of the company's dam, most other holes are dry. The season was dryer than has been known for several years.

Tambaroora.—All the departments were in a state of great forwardness, and on the arrival from Sydney of some pieces of the machinery for the stamps, which were expected in about a week, everything would be in readiness for starting early in January; but the effect of the long-continued drought had so diminished the usual supply of water, that there was scarcely sufficient for ordinary purposes; and unless there should be a fall of rain, the commencement of stamping and washing operations must be delayed. On the Royal vein an incline tramroad from the creek, on the course of the vein, was being made, which would be of considerable advantage in working; towards the creek the vein is found to be much larger and more regular: the gold contained in it appears to be coarser than that on the top of the hill. A splendid bunch of rich gold quartz has been cut between the original workings and the creek, and some men have been placed to sink on it, in order that an idea of its extent may be arrived at. The vein altogether looked exceedingly well, being much more regular towards the creek, and in the end of the inclined plane some good specimens of gold had been found. The quantity of quartz at the surface was estimated at about 400 tons.

Burrandong.—A dam has been built across the Macquarrie, which raises the water a sufficient height for the tons; the course of the river has been turned to the other side of the bed, and as all the buildings were erected, it would not be long before an efficient trial of the bar would be made. The dryness of the season was in this locality of much advantage, there not being more water running than was required to work two tons. A small quantity of gold only had been obtained from the first operations of washing, but better ground had been reached, and the returns were improving. The quantities obtained would be stated in the gold account to be made up at the end of the month.

Advices have also been received from Mr. Comer, dated to the 6th Jan. He had received the letter which was sent to him in October last, informing him the board would probably determine to break up the establishment and discontinue operations in the colony of Victoria. Mr. Comer had given the necessary directions for the discontinuance of all operations which involved labour, and had discharged the men not under contract, and he was awaiting the receipt of further instructions from England before taking steps for closing the company's affairs.

The Wildberg Great Consolidated Mining Company have received advices from their mines to March 15—"At the West Mine, the Blumengang lode, in the sink, will produce 13 tons of silver-lead ore per fm. No. 1, upper stope, will produce 13 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. No. 2, middle stope, will produce from 5 to 6 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. Beck's lode, driving east from the south cross-cut, will produce 4½ tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. Beck's lode, driving west from the south cross cut, is somewhat improved; it will now produce 1½ ton of silver-lead ore per fm. At the East Mine, Dean's winze, sinking under the 15, west from Michael's shaft, is communicated with the 20, and now we have commenced sinking under that level by four men, and am glad to say the lode is improved; it will now produce from 4½ to 5 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. The new winze, sinking below the 20, east of Michael's shaft, will produce 3 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. We have since my last report intersected, by cross-cutting, Dean's lode in the 20 fm. level, 20 fms. east of Dean's winze; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and will produce 1 ton of silver-lead ore per fathom. I have set this lode to two men, to drive east on its course, at 1*l.* 16s. per fathom. The timbering and cutting down of Carter's engine-shaft will be completed by the end of next week to the 40. The engineer has got the cylinder-bottom in its place, and is now engaged in getting in the cylinder. The masons have been obliged to suspend building the boiler-house walls this week, in consequence of the frost, but they are engaged in dressing stones for the different buildings. The stamps are working remarkably well, and the ore returns for this month bid fair to be very good. The frost and snow this week have somewhat retarded our surface-works, but the weather is again a little milder."

The Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company have advices from the resident director at Melbourne to the 5th January, in which he gives the following information:—

Mining.—On this subject I have as yet nothing very definite to communicate. I have addressed a letter to the chief commissioner on the subject of mining, he being just now absent from town on the Gold Fields Commission; I do not expect to get his answer in time to forward by this vessel. After a careful consideration of the subject, I have come to the conclusion that the best plan to be adopted is to take post session of part of the Woolshed Creek (in the Ovens district), and work it in the best way we can, according to the imperfect method adopted by the diggers in that district, which altogether differs from the system adopted at the western gold fields, owing to the absence of running streams at the latter. I have instructed Mr. Thompson to get as large a portion of the creek as he can, and commence at once, unless he sees fit to differ in opinion with me, and can suggest some more feasible and satisfactory plan of operations. There is no doubt that it is rich both in gold and tin. The main deposit of tin ore yet discovered is upon the Woolshed Creek. I shall anxiously await Mr. Thompson's reply to my last letter, and I hope, by the Overland Mail, to be able to report that he has made a commencement.

Gold Purchase.—This business I have closed, as I intimated to the board in a former letter it is impossible to compete with the banks, and with the exchange on London going down it is hazardous to make purchases at the gold fields.

Assay Office.—The business of this office is improving. Last month we melted 15,000 ozs. for the public, and a very large quantity for the banks. The public are now beginning to see that it is to their advantage to ship assayed gold instead of dust, and I am in hopes of having the gold of another of the banks to melt; my only fear is that the Government may be induced to start their assay office again.

Accounts.—These are not quite ready, but shall be forwarded by the Overland Mail, to leave here on the 23d inst.

Gold Fields.—The resident director alludes to the disturbances at the western gold fields, for an account of which he refers the directors to the Melbourne papers. A commission was on a tour to the gold fields, and their report and recommendations for the future management of this important interest are looked for with some anxiety, and it is quite expected that the license fee will be given up, and the gold commission almost, if not entirely, done away with.

The Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company received advices yesterday, per the *Blackwall*, to the 29th of December; and, although the despatches by the *Argo* were about a week later, some additional satisfactory information is obtained by the *Blackwall*. She has on freight 5 tons 8 cwts. of rich tin ore, obtained from the company's workings, and valued at upwards of 300*l.* The superintendent states that the accounts up to the end of the year would be forwarded by the mail leaving the colony on the 23d of January; and immediately upon their receipt in this country a meeting of the proprietors will be convened, to lay before them a full account of the adventure.

The Peel River Land and Mineral Company have advices from their general superintendent to the 26th Dec. The land which had been leased to the Cordillera Company, and upon which 1457 ozs. of gold has been raised during 10 months, was delivered over to the Peel River Company's general superintendent on the 19th Dec. last. The sheep-shearing having been finished, the wool was in course of shipment. The clip from 52,000 sheep was contained in 306 bales; gross weight of wool, 992 cwts.

The English and Australian Copper Company have advices from Mr. Hamilton, their manager at Adelaide, to the 2d January, in which the following information is given:—

Smelting Works.—89¼ tons of copper have been delivered to the Burra Burra Company in the month of December, being the quantity due to them for ores delivered to the end of Oct., 1854. Four furnaces were still at work, but the want of smelters was very much felt, as they were not to be procured in the colony. A new feature in these works is, that the Sydney coal has been found to answer every purpose of smelting the ore; and although a larger quantity was used than of English coal, this is attributed to its not being so clean; but this, it was thought, could be easily remedied, and would be a matter of much importance, as the Sydney coal could be placed at Port Wakefield at much less expense than coal shipped from England.

Mules.—These were working well in harness, and, with the additional supply expected from the *Malacca*, it was anticipated that they would, during the carting season, be able to convey 2700 tons of ore to the ports, and return with a like quantity of coal, and thus enable the manager to dispose of 5400 tons of ore yearly. With 1000 mules, however, the manager is persuaded the works might be carried on during the whole year, or very nearly so. After mature consideration, he is of opinion that, with 1000 mules, Sydney coal and labour cheap, as it assuredly will soon be, the affairs of this company may again, ere long, be placed on a satisfactory footing. The 15 furnaces, at a very modest calculation, will smelt 15,000 tons of ore in the year.

The Burra Mine is about to be worked in the deep levels; the monster engine will commence in a few days forking the water, and it is expected that in a month or two, perhaps, the mine will be again delivering rich ores. According to the superintendent's report, there must be more ore in the mine than can be brought to grass in the next five years. There are 320 men at work, and the number is daily increasing, for labour is becoming rapidly more plentiful. Here is another cause of congratulation—the certainty, I may say, of abundance of ore to work upon.

Report.—As it is impossible to take stock and continue smelting operations, and as it would be an act of madness to put the furnaces out, I shall send a provisional report, which will be a sufficient guide, I trust, until it is in my power to place before you a more regular and more authentic statement of your affairs. This is most busy period of the year. There are no objections of this kind, or any other, to the month of June.

The North British Australasian Company have advices from Sydney to the 30th Dec., and from Kawaw to the 16th Nov. Mr. Mackay advises a large consignment of wool (108 bales), and adds that the quantity of that article of produce will be much greater this year than heretofore; but that the continued droughts which prevailed in the country would, unless a change of weather took place, materially affect the tallow season, the immediate prospects of which were discouraging. Mr. Beeger transmits Capt. Bray's report for Oct., on the workings of the mine, and states that the sumpmen had sunk the perpendicular shaft to the back of the cross-cut, by which a communication with the old diagonal shaft would be made; and they were then engaged in preparing to sink the shaft perpendicular below the 24 fathom level. In the east end of the level the lode had become wider, and of a more promising appearance, with spots of ore, and Mr. Beeger expected they should meet with ore there, as there was a large mass of mundic, with ore above it, in the upper levels. Ninnis's shaft had not been sunk more than 3 fms., on account of the water, and the small engine would be set at work next week, and the sinking resumed. The lode at the shaft had assumed an improved appearance, and the old miners expected to find a bunch of ore. A party of miners were employed to rise a winze from the 24 east of engine-shaft to the 16, to break the ore which was left standing when the old workings were suspended.

The Kapunda Mining Company (South Australia) have received advices from their agents to the 1st Jan., at which date the underground operations are reported to be satisfactorily progressing. Labour was plentiful, although it was difficult to get miners of the right stamp. Notwithstanding this, at the public settings two days previously to the date of these advices, there were 16 tribute pitches taken, varying from 5s. to 10s. in 1*l.*, and other pitches were expected to be taken in the course of the week; three bargains of tutwork were also let. Of the whole force of about 100 men, 50 pickmen were employed on tribute and tutwork, and the remainder on surface. The quantity of ore raised in December is estimated at about 90 tons. Freight had been engaged per *Anne Foster*, and the shipment in progress of 150 tons copper ore, at 25s. per ton. A further parcel of 200 tons, then ready, was to be shipped early in February.

The Quartz Rock Company have received advices, from which it appears that some parties have been endeavouring to raise a large capital in France, with the view of obtaining possession of the property from the present proprietors, or of making such an offer to the Quartz Rock Company as would be acceptable to the shareholders. Under these circumstances, the next advices from Mr. Waddell, the secretary, are looked forward to with much anxiety. It appears that the 11,000 preferential shares, of 5s. each, have been taken up, with the exception of 3000, which are reserved. The workpeople had returned to the mines, in the expectation that the works would be soon commenced.

The Linares Mining Company have convened the half-yearly general meeting for Wednesday next, to receive the accounts and reports to the 31st Dec. last. Messrs. W. Warne, J. Taylor, jun., and R. Taylor, three of the directors who go out of office by rotation, will offer themselves for re-election; and Mr. W. Cox is a candidate for the directorship vacant by the retirement of Mr. T. A. Readwin. The active part Mr. Cox has invariably taken at the meetings will, no doubt, make him very popular with his fellow-shareholders. It has been resolved at a meeting of the directors, that a dividend of 10s. per share shall be declared on the 10,000 paid-up shares of the company, payable on the 16th April next.

The Gold Mining Share Market continues flat, although a few transactions were officially announced yesterday, shares changing hands in the following:—Colonial Gold, ⅜ to ½, and Waller, ½. The closing quotation of Agua Fria was, ⅜ to ½; Anglo-Californian, ⅛ to ¼; Carson's Creek, ⅛ to ¼; Great Nugget Vein, ⅜ to ⅝; Nouveau Monde, ⅛ to ¼.

The transactions in Iron and Coal Companies' shares, during the week, have been almost *nil*, not one having been recorded in the Stock Exchange Official List for those which enjoy a place therein. The nominal closing prices are—British Iron, 4½ to 5½; Blaenavon Iron and Coal, 5 7; Portland Iron, 1½ 2; and Duston Iron Ore, ⅜ ½.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market, during the week, has shown an improvement. Crystal Palace shares changed hands yesterday at 3⅝; Australian Agricultural, 30¾; Van Diemen's Land, 13. Mexican and South American Smelting were freely dealt in yesterday at 6½, and the closing price was 6½ to 7; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 58. The closing quotation of Berlin Water-Works was 2¾ to 3¼ dis.; British American Land, 58 to 62; Electric Telegraph, 15 to 16; Netherlands Land, 1 to 1½; North British Australasian, ¾ to 1; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½ to 1¾. In Joint-Stock Banks, a large amount of business was transacted yesterday, shares changing hands in Colonial at 18¼; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 21; London and County, 37; New South Wales, 33½; Oriental Bank Corporation, 39¾; Union of Australia, 65½; ditto New, 8; Union of London, 36. The closing quotations of other securities of this description were—Australasia, 82 to 84; Chartered Bank of Asia, 1 to ½ dis.; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 3 to 2½ dis. ex div.; South Australia, 37 to 39.

HULL, March 22.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that their market for mining shares is still inactive, and the amount of business transacted quite insignificant. In railways there is no material alteration, and quotations are, in a great measure, influenced by political rumours; the continued influx of gold into the Bank has, however, a tendency to stiffen prices.

SHEFFIELD, March 22.—Our correspondents (Messrs. E. Smith and Son) state that the market for mining shares is very stagnant, and where there is an alteration in prices it is for the worse. West Phœnix have been done at 3*l.* 12s. 6d., including both calls, which now makes nearly 20*l.* per share called up, or, in round numbers, 20,000*l.*, in a mine from which not a farthing has yet been paid in dividends. Prince of Wales are rather lower, in consequence of 1*l.* call to pay for the machinery.

British mining enterprise in Germany wears a very cheering aspect. During the past year many mines, chiefly copper, have been successfully explored, and it is evident that the want of capital, and an energetic exercise of the science of mining, as applied to our native mineral resources, constituted hitherto the only bar to richly remunerative results in this field of labour. Copper, gold, silver, and platina have been met with in considerable quantities; the first, copper, has, in the Darmstadt and Waldeck districts, so amply repaid the outlay of a few gentlemen, that they have been enabled, without any large amount of capital, comparatively considered, to carry on very extensive mining operations. Foreign mining, as far as Prussia, Austria, and the Principalities are concerned, is totally unaffected by the present war—in fact, the entire national or domestic industry of those countries seems undisturbed by it.

From Australia, the *Blackwall* arrived at Plymouth on Thursday, having left Melbourne Heads on the 4th of January. She has on freight about 50,000 ounces of gold dust and a cargo of wool, and 160 passengers, many of whom have been successful at the diggings. Her news, however, was anticipated by that of the *Argo*, full particulars of which appeared in our last Journal. The *Blackwall* has 162 bags of tin ore on freight, and the *Arnon*, which sailed from Launceston on the 28th Dec., 36 ozs. of silver.

It appears that the undermentioned vessels (besides others) are now on their way home, with gold on freight:—

Name.	From—	Sailed.	Ounces.	Specie.
Hannah	Sydney	Dec. 14	1,600	£1,800
Arnon	Launceston	Dec. 28	1,422	16,000
China	Sydney	Dec. 1	250	3,600
John Hullett	Adelaide	Nov. 25	226	20,000
Victoria	Adelaide	Dec. 31	—[1]	30,000

From the Cape of Good Hope (Jan. 22), we learn that the copper mines were prosperous, and the English schooner, *Abel*, of Fowey, which had come from Melbourne with a cargo, was loading copper ore and wine for England.

At the Irish Land Company meeting, at Manchester, on the 15th inst. (Mr. George Wilson in the chair), the report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum declared.

In the Penzance County Court, Mr. James Permewan brought an action against Messrs. Watson and Ensor for work and labour performed in connection with the Bosworthon Mine. Mr. R. Millet was for the plaintiff, and Mr. James Pascoe for the defendant. According to the evidence adduced, it appeared that the promoters of the mine were not to blame, inasmuch as in many instances they had been deceived by the reports of the underground agents. A great quantity of mineral was brought to the surface from a very shallow depth, which was supposed by the underground agents to be very valuable for tin. The mine was not a bubble, but appeared a legitimate speculation. When, however, the stuff came to be sampled, it turned out that it was only worth about 2s. per rack: the adventurers had laid out a great sum of money in machinery, but the ore was almost worthless—not even sufficient to pay the returning charges. The mine was stopped after an amount of 7000*l.* to 8000*l.* had been expended upon it. At a meeting, held on the 11th April, 1854, Mr. Richards, one of the most influential shareholders, was present, and it was then decided that the materials should be sold, and Mr. John Richards, jun. (the purser), authorised Mr. Permewan to put up Bosworthon materials for sale. Upon this authority Mr. Permewan acted, but as Mr. Richards found his difficulties increase he withdrew from the scene, and some period afterwards another auctioneer, Mr. Boyns appeared. A special meeting of the shareholders was then called, and, notwithstanding the work and labour performed by Mr. Permewan, as well as the expenses of advertisements, the sale was superseded. The sum claimed was for journeys to the mine, writing manuscripts, examining proofs, and sending off circulars, and attending to the special meeting at Marazion. At the meeting of the 10th April, it was proved that Mr. Permewan had signed for himself and Mr. Timothy Paynter, of London, and consequently he was a partner. He had sued Messrs. Watson and Ensor because he understood they were shareholders, and in arrear of their calls. Since the present proceedings had taken place they had offered to sell him shares. Mr. Pascoe briefly stated that at the time Mr. Permewan received the order he was a shareholder, and that he must know that all authority to dispose of any property must emanate from the adventurers; such coming from the purser would be nugatory and void.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 19th March.			
Lansdown	64	£ 9 16 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	31	6 5 6	ditto
ditto	15	5 8 0	ditto
Cubert United	24½	14 3 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Sold on the 20th March.			
Keswick	30	£11 12 6	Cookson and Co.
Sold on the 22d March.			
Great Wheal Baddern	22	£14 15 6	R. Michell and Son.
ditto	11	9 17 0	ditto
Eyam (Derbyshire)	84	—	—
Sold on the Mine.			
Tallesin	20	£12 16 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 9th March.							
Trebell	1	15	1	12	£61 0 0	£108 1 1—	—
ditto	0	2	1	21	51 10 0	6 5 5—	—
Sold on the 17th March.							
East Wheal Vor	4	15	3	7	£54 5 0	£205 12 9	—Treloweth.
ditto	0	17	0	2	40 0 0	34 0 8	— ditto
Sold on the 21st March.							
Yeoland Consols	6	0	0	0	£61 10 0	£369 0 0	—Charlestown.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 7, and sold at Pearce's Royal Hotel, Truro, March 22.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols } Wheal Josiah }	120	£5 5 0	Hingston Down	68	£8 10 0
ditto	118	6 8 6	ditto	62	6 1 0
ditto	81	2 13 0	ditto	55	6 5 0
ditto	77	3 1 0	West Caradon	90	8 15 0
ditto	75	4 14 6	ditto	79	9 2 6
ditto	71	3 18 6	ditto	56	9 6 0
ditto	54	8 9 0	ditto	32	13 6 0
Wheal Anna Maria	127	5 10 6	Wheal Arthur	80	4 11 0
ditto	103	11 2 6	ditto	63	3 10 6
ditto	97	2 13 6	ditto	54	3 15 6
ditto	94	7 4 0	ditto	22	8 4 6
ditto	80	7 1 0	Bedford United	86	7 16 6
ditto	76	6 18 6	ditto	85	7 19 6
ditto	64	5 2 6	Wheal Friendship	77	9 19 6
ditto	59	1 16 0	ditto	76	5 19 6
ditto	49	6 9 6	Great Onslow Consols	90	3 3 6
ditto	43	1 6 0	ditto	20	6 14 0
Wheal Fanny	72	7 4 6	ditto	8	4 0 0
ditto	68	1 6 0	Wheal Franco	43	1 10 6
ditto	45	4 14 0	ditto	34	5 1 6
Wheal Maria	45	12 3 6	Great Crinnis	71	7 15 0
ditto	39	10 3 6	Sortridge Consols	54	12 8 6
Phœnix	118	5 0 6	ditto	16	10 8 6
ditto	94	3 3 6	Hawkmoor	48	5 17 6
ditto	89	6 5 6	West Crinnis	26	7 15 6
ditto	84	7 13 6	ditto	16	5 17 6
ditto	65	8 0 0	Wheal Crebor	41	4 0 6
Hingston Down	75	5 17 0	Devon and Courtenay	14	6 19 6
			Penecorse Consols	11	12 8 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Gt. Cons. } Wheal Josiah } Wh. Anna Maria } Wheal Fanny }	1660	£9387 8 0	Wheal Friendship	153	£1222 3 6
Wheal Maria			Great Onslow Cons.	118	451 15 0
Phœnix	450	2614 11 6	Wheal Franco	77	238 2 6
Hingston Down	260	1735 12 0	Great Crinnis	71	550 5 0
West Caradon	257	2434 15 6	Sortridge Consols	70	837 15 0
Wheal Arthur	219	970 17 6	Hawkmoor	48	282 0 0
Bedford United	171	1350 16 6	West Crinnis	42	296 3 0
			Wheal Crebor	41	165 0 6
			Devon & Courtenay	14	97 13 0
			Penecorse Consols	11	136 13 6

Average Standard ..... £142 17 0 | Average Produce 6¼
Average Price per ton £6 4 0
Quantity of Ore ..... 3662 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 230 tons 1 cwts.
Amount of Money £22,791 12 0
LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £144 16 0.—Average Produce 6¼
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 141*l.* 17s.—Produce 6.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	134	£ 942 0 6
Vivian and Sons	565	2632 5 6
Freeman and Co.	190	1785 7 0
Grenfell and Sons	546	2755 4 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	327	1692 2 3
Williams, Foster, and Co.	552	4322 16 6
English and Australian Company	305	2272 19 6
Mason and Elkington	502	3082 8 9
F. Bankart	324	1735 9 0
Copper Miners' Company	217	1550 18 6
Total	3662	£22,791 12 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 681—South Caradon 543—Perran St. George 508—St. Day United Mines 474—Consolidated Mines 412—South Crinnis 335—Fowey Consols 329—Wheal Clifford 246—Perran and Leisure United Mines 228—Treviskey 67—Trethellan 47—Wheal Tehidy 31—Grambler and St. Aubyn 18—Paynter's Ore 18—North Wheal Busy 10—Wheal Henry 6.—Total, 3053 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Bawden's Hotel, Pool.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Basset 720—West Wheal Seton 497—South Wheal Frances 337—Wheal Seton 332—East Pool 268—Tincroft 355—North Pool 320—Condurrow 241—Pembroke and East Crinnis 200—South Wheal Crofty 127—Dolcoath 101—Camborne Vean 97—Wheal Uny 62.—Total, 3057 tons.

*** The communications of Mr. O. Raymond—Messrs. MacAdam—Mr. Brumby—Mr. C. Thomas—Mr. John Hitchens—"Consistency"—and the reports from the Great Tregunc, Wheal Samson, Dunsley Wheal Phœnix, and Hill Bridge Consols—reached us too late for our present Journal.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

PRACTICAL MINING.—SIR: Your correspondent, "J. S. D." (Bristol), requests to be informed "as to the most economical and legitimate lifts for sinking shafts, where a quantity of water may be expected;" and I am glad in having the opportunity of informing "J. S. D.," that the plunger-lift was first used for that purpose in Yorkshire as far back as the year 1842, at which time an engine-shaft, 160 yards deep, was sunk by plunger pump, without having had one day's hindrance on its account; after which, two of the same pattern were sent to the late George Stephenson, Esq., Tupton Collieries, Derbyshire, where they were understood to have given every satisfaction. I shall be glad to give your friends any further information on this most important subject, as to economy in mining.—JOHN HENDERSON; *Willington, Burton-on-Trent.*

ANGLESEA COAL COMPANY.—SIR: Perhaps some of your correspondents will kindly inform me whether there is any prospect of a dividend in this company; and if so, at what time it may be expected, and at what per cent.? also, its prospects at the present time.—A. C. C.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—SIR: In reference to the article and letter in your Journal of the 17th, I have the pleasure to inform you that the committee, in an interview this day with the original lessees, have not found the slightest difficulty in obtaining the lease and possession of the ground in question, to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned.—J. A. JOSEPH, Sec.: 3, *Winchester-buildings, March* 23.

DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY.—SIR: As you are of course aware, a meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the offices of Mr. Hiram Williams on Saturday last, when the chairman informed the meeting that he and Mr. Betteley had been appointed by Mr. Stainsby as directors of the company, and that they had since appointed Mr. Berry as another director, and Mr. Hiram Williams as the secretary. Now, Sir, to say nothing else of these appointments, I cannot help thinking that of Mr. Berry and Mr. Williams were somewhat premature. Surely the shareholders, if they had not the power to appoint directors, ought to have been consulted upon the subject; and the fact of Mr. Berry and Mr. Williams having been appointed by the other two looks, in my humble judgement, something like an attempt to take advantage of the corrupt system which had been so long in practice at Salvador House, before it is finally abolished.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER: *City.*

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN BANKING AND GOLD IMPORTING COMPANY.—SIR: In your Notices to Correspondents I perceive an answer concerning this company. Being a shareholder, and not asleep, I answer your correspondent by saying I am a registered shareholder, and am desirous of knowing why the deposit money was not returned to those who did not take shares in the new company. I called at the office to enquire what the new company was doing, and if I could have my money returned; they told me I could have scrip in the new company by paying double what I had paid. I asked if they had commenced business: they replied the Government would not grant a charter; but if the Colonial Government thought proper to do so, the Home Government would not oppose, and that the company had sent an agent to endeavour to get a charter in the colony. Have they got the charter yet? and is the company doing business at all? for they do not advertise as other banks, nor does the company appear in your Share List, I think, Mr. Editor, if this is a business undertaking, they should act more like men of business.—WM. WATKINS: *Bailey-terrace, Pentonville, March* 20.

WHEAL WHITLEIGH.—Although a resolution was passed that the next meeting should be held at the office of the secretary in London, it is not intended that all the meetings shall be permanently removed from the mine.

MIS-MANAGEMENT OF MINING COMPANIES.—SIR: If anything were wanted to show the impropriety of entrusting the direction of mining affairs to a share-dealing secretary, very ample proof was afforded at the Great Hewas Mine meeting. Contrary to all sense and judgment, one of these gentry there had the imprudence to protest, and, by his ill-judged perseverance, to cause an independent report of a committee of enquiry to be withheld from circulation in your Journal—on the plea, of all others, that "the public have nothing to do with the management of mining companies." That gentleman, in my opinion, has inflicted an injury on his class, that will never be retrieved: he should have been the last man to obtain notoriety by the silly cry of "keep our business to ourselves," and to deprive the mining world of any document from which knowledge could have been gained—he should, in fact, have appeared as the champion of truth, and demanded the publication of all reports and accounts, if only to show that his own business was so carried on that investigation was not feared, but rather courted. Let him, however, now repair the evil inflicted, by showing an honest front, and boldly circulate the document, that the world may judge how for a personal feeling may not have influenced his conduct: such a course will, at least, prove that he was not implicated in the malpractices of his friend.—R. W. B.: *Threadneedle-street, March* 20.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING COMPANY.—SIR: "A pretty kettle of fish they have made of it," as will be found when the committee carry out to the full extent their enquiries. Until then I shall rest without further comment, not adopting the quotation of the chairman—

"A man *convinced* against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

If meant from Hudibras, I beg to add the first three words are wrong, and make it absurd.—C. P. C.: *Bankside, March* 20.

LA FORTUNA MINING COMPANY.—SIR: I beg to call the attention of the shareholders to the charge made for London management; unfortunately, I was unable to attend the last meeting, or I should have held up my hand against some of the extraordinary items in the account. La Fortuna Mine is carried on in the same office as the Linares, and yet the monstrous charge of 200*l.* per annum is made for the secretary. But this is not all; two clerks are set down, one at 75*l.*, and the other 37*l.* per annum. No doubt these amounts are only a portion of the salaries paid to them; and, in addition, a further sum is put down for office rent. If a corresponding scale of remuneration is adopted in Spain, the shareholders must not expect the dividends to be very heavy, but it is to be hoped that Mr. COX, who appears to take great interest in the undertaking, will not lose sight of the necessity of reforming the abuses alluded to.—A SHAREHOLDER: *City, March* 20.

"A. B. C." would wish to know why there has not been any meeting of the adventurers in Marke Valley Mine for upwards of a twelvemonth?

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—SIR: A correspondent in your last week's Journal attacks a "Looker-On" for his remarks on the management of this adventure, and calls on him to retract his words, because Mr. Fuller is secretary to half-a-dozen mines, and has a character to lose. Such a statement is really sheer nonsense; let him show that Mr. Fuller gives satisfaction, which I am rather inclined to think he does not. And if "Looker-On" will obtain and publish a correct report of the proceedings at the late meetings in Wheal Surprise and Augusta Consols, he will enlighten the public, and put a finishing stroke to an attempted—J. O. B.: *City, March* 22.

"T. C. S." (Baker-street).—Where a mine is legally constituted on the Cost-book System, strictly speaking, the accounts should be made up every two months, and the assets, if any, divided; and were there are any liabilities, they should, at the same time, be discharged.

WHEAL CREBOR.—SIR: I am an adventurer in this mine, and was much interested in your notice of the proceedings at the meeting on Thursday last; but, Sir, will you allow me to enquire why the report, professing to be that of the committee of management, in whom, as a body, we should have the most implicit confidence, should only have been signed by three out of five of the gentlemen in whom that trust is placed? Strangest of all, however, is the fact, that Mr. Hallett, perhaps the most practical man of the lot, should have taken part in the proceedings, and not to have signed the report. What is the cause? recent events make us suspicious.—B. M.: *March* 21.

AUSTRALIAN FREEHOLD GOLD COMPANY.—SIR: In your usual impartial manner, you publish the communications from each party connected with this company, but as one having nothing to do with the feud, I beg to call your attention to a great injustice inflicted upon me. A meeting was held, when it was agreed to return 6s. per share to the scripholders. Unfortunately, at that time I was travelling, but upon my return home I applied for my money, when I was informed that the committee who were appointed to investigate the affairs of the company on behalf of the share and scripholders, had given notice to the bankers to stop the payment of the cheques. No doubt there may be a sufficient fund in hand to satisfy the rapacity of the lawyers and accountants, who are at the bottom of this nefarious transaction. It is quite unnecessary for me to make further comment, than to state that the parties who withhold my money, to be squandered in their expenses, received their 6s. per share the next day after the resolution was passed to that effect.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Moorgate-street, March* 22.

DEVON UNITED.—SIR: A general meeting of adventurers is to be held on the 30th inst., and as Vice-Chancellor Wood recently granted an order for the company being wound-up, I trust that the shareholders will bestir themselves, and not allow their affairs to be interfered with. There is a lode 18 feet wide in the mine, which the adit is now within 10 fms. of, and there are 5000 tons of mundic in sight. To wind up, therefore, is preposterous.—A SHAREHOLDER: *March* 22.

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: A meeting of shareholders in this company was held on the 15th inst., and fully reported in the *Mining Journal* of the 17th, and it is only necessary to refer to the proceedings as an answer to the many calumnies which have been heaped upon it. The opposition had reached to such a height twelve months back, that at the annual meeting it was deemed prudent to have a police force in attendance, and yet upon the last occasion it was clearly proved that the directors had exerted themselves to the utmost of their ability on behalf of the shareholders, and, fortunately, it is to be hoped with every chance of success. The accounts received from Mr. Dyer were of a very encouraging nature, and it is now proposed to send out Mr. H. E. Michel to co-operate with him, and as they have still sufficient capital in hand, it is expected that this much-abused company will turn out to be one permanently paying dividends.—H.: *Islington.*

MINING SHARES IN FRANCE.—SIR: Although I am only paying a short visit to this capital, I cannot refrain from noticing the quotations given for shares in the half dozen English mines which are favoured with a place in the Share List of the *Journal des Mines* of this day, and remarking that the party giving the prices must have quoted them, not from their actual marketable value, but rather from the price he desires to buy or sell at, as the case may be. They are:—Alfred Consols, 12½*l.*; Devon Great Consols, 400*l.*; South Wheal Frances, 210*l.*; Mining Company of Ireland, 17*l.*; United Mines, 260*l.*; and Wheal Buller, 1200*l.* Now, Sir, I might have been led to infer that they were badly informed, but for one fact, that the whole of the information contained under the head "Correspondence Anglais," although not acknowledged, is nothing more than a translation of that published on the previous Saturday by you. I should not have occupied your space with this letter; but considering you the organ of the English mining interest, I think you ought to take notice of such false statements, as they are calculated to do injury to the shareholders in the mines quoted, residing in France, on the one hand, and to deceive purchasers on the other. Trusting this may save your foreign subscribers from being imposed on, and check a re-publication of such quotations, I beg to subscribe myself—AN ENGLISHMAN: *Paris, March* 15.

"R. S. D." (Truro).—Shareholders should attend the meetings. If living at a distance, they should have some representative present. To an absent proprietor, the greatest safeguard, no doubt, is publicity; and if speculators were not to embark their money in "snug" undertakings, it would soon cause all meetings to be open.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—"T." (Hyères), and "W. S. S." (Quimperlé).—The Secretary of the General Post-office, London, informs us that English newspapers are chargeable with a postage of 4 cents. on delivery in Paris; but that he is not able to state whether this charge is universal in the provincial towns of France, and refers us to the French Post-office for the information required. We have made the necessary enquiries, and shall give the result as soon as possible.

SHARE-DEALING SECRETARIES.—SIR: I entirely approve of the letter in your last Journal, signed "L." (Old Broad-street), and, as a neighbour, I cordially join with him in recommending every shareholder, "in country or in town," not to embark any of their spare capital in a mining or other speculation, wherein the secretary, or any agent of the concern, is allowed to job or traffic in shares. It is a system fraught with danger to the proprietary, and ought to be reprobated. Of late it has more increased than otherwise; and I advise every one to ask to see the share book, and where they find the secretary's account, with shares transferred to and from him, put an end to it.—DIOGENES: *Old Broad-street, March* 20.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—The remarks of "J. T." respecting the buyer and seller of the engine can only appear with the writer's name attached.

CASTLE DINAS MINES.—SIR: Can any of your readers give me any information of what is doing at the above mines? I have repeatedly written to the secretary, requesting to be informed, but he has not replied to one of my enquiries, and I have in vain looked for a long time in your Journal for a report of the progress of the mines. I cannot, therefore, but imagine there must be gross mismanagement in the concern.—B. H.: *Winchester, March* 22.

GREAT CRINNIS.—SIR: It is a long time since the last general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, when a committee was appointed to explore into the extraordinary doings of the directors, and Messrs. Dodo, Manuel, and others, by appropriating to themselves a large portion of the shares, and not paying a farthing upon them, and yet showing a sufficient balance to cover the March dividend, made out of capital account, although there was not enough at the bankers to pay the current costs. Knowing all this, and that a public accountant was nominated to furnish a true statement, my friends and self (who wished a mining accountant to be employed in preference, but were overruled) now ask, through your medium, how much longer the shareholders are to be kept in suspense? A mining accountant would have completed the task in a less number of hours than a public one will take weeks. And mark the end; they will still have to call one in before the mystery is elucidated. It has been a strange web of delusion from the date of the prospectus, as "Argus" (of Truro) told us at the time, and but for his assertion that the sett was a good one, we should have got rid of our interest. What would he advise us now to do, under all the circumstances?—S. and W.

NORTH DOWNS MINE.—SIR: In reference to the remarks in last week's Journal, on the sale of North Downs shares, at Garraway's, on the 14th inst., I beg to state that it was not a *bona fide* sale, the shares having been bought in.—WM. NICHOLSON: 57, *Old Broad-street, March* 20.

GREAT HEWAS.—SIR: Having seen several letters in your Journal complaining of Mr. Murchison's interference in preventing the publication of the committee of investigation's report, I think it only just to Mr. Murchison to say, from facts within my knowledge, that the motives which induced him to adopt the course he did were not founded on any objection of his to *publicity*, but, during the discussion of the report, in had been hinted that publicity would probably prevent the large defalcation of the late secretary being made good by his friends, and which had, during the meeting, been more than hinted as probable; and Mr. Murchison's idea was, that if the report appeared in your Journal, the friends of the late secretary would not then be so ready to afford the assistance required. This explanation is only an act of justice to Mr. Murchison, after what has appeared in your Journal.—CHARLES HANCOCK: 20, *Tokenhouse-yard.*

CWMHEISIAN MINE.—We cannot open our columns to further discussion on this unhappy affair: any communication, therefore, "N. R.," or his friends similarly situated, may wish to address to Mr. J. D. Brunton, or others concerned, must reach them through some other means. "N. R." had, perhaps, better apply to his solicitor.

CHIVERTON MINES.—SIR: "C.," in the Journal of the 17th inst., seeks information respecting the proceeds of an auction at these concerns. In May last, the General Mining Company for Ireland had to pay the amount of a very mystical bargain managed there, to the tune of nearly 800*l.*, for an old broken axle, with its worn-out stamps, and a small single-acting engine; the entire lot was not worth half the alleged price. So many versions are given about the sale "before the auction, and after the auction," that perhaps the shareholders, if any ever existed, did not get all these proceeds, for it is related that a small family party managed to transport the hardware, at two prices, for sake of—A BONUS: *March* 23.

AUGUSTA CONSOLS MINE.—This company has been wound-up, and the reason that the call fell heavy on some of the shareholders was from the fact of certain parties transferring their shares into fictitious names. We are informed that the secretary waived his claim, amounting to 120*l.*, and the only account now outstanding is 7*l.*

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—SIR: The accounts just arrived by the *Argo* announce the total failure of Mr. Dyer, and his inability to continue the experiments for want of further capital; indeed, it is reported that the workmen have been unpaid—so that the money received would appear to have been applied to purposes foreign to the undertaking, and it almost seems that the air in Australia is so tainted as to be infectious. The only hope of "the house" is now in Michel's plan, which it is very desirable should be carried out without further loss of time. It will be necessary, however, to convene another meeting of scripholders, to consult them as to whether they will wind-up, and divide the present assets of 1s. 6d., or go on. I am decidedly for the latter alternative, and trust the majority will be of my opinion. We cannot bind the minority, but must allow them to receive back the exact amount, *pro rata*, per share to which they may be entitled, and then I think there will be no difficulty to find others to take up at the same figure the shares they have relinquished.—H. GUEDALLA: *March* 23.

We have particularly to request that subscribers and others, in paying accounts, will send cheques or post-office orders, as postage-stamps cannot be received.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 24, 1855.

Two important lectures have been recently delivered at the Mechanics Institution in Manchester, by Mr. WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, C.E., F.R.S, and on both occasions the Lord Bishop of the district, as president, was in the chair. The subjects selected by Mr. FAIRBAIRN were, for the first lecture, "Steam, its properties and application to the useful and industrial arts;" for the second, "The strength and form of vessels calculated to ensure safety, and resist the elastic force of steam; the relative proportion of flue to furnace surface in boilers, and the relative value of high and low steam." The first lecture was in a great degree introductory, and explanatory of the production of steam. When heat is applied to the top of a vessel, the water within it evaporates and wastes away, but when applied to the bottom and sides, the particles of water in contact with it form into globules, which, being of greatly reduced specific gravity, ascend until the colder stratum on the upper surface deprives them of their heat, and destroys that elasticity which was necessary for their ascent. The distances they reached before collapsing depended upon the temperature of the fluid, but they continued to rise until the temperature reached 212°, when the commotion became general, and boiling ensued. Heat, from its want of ponderosity, was highly elastic, and when enclosed in films of water, in the form of globules, its specific gravity was many thousand times less than that of water. Steam was evaporated, and water boiled at different temperatures, according to the weight of the atmosphere; when the barometer stood at 30 in., water boiled at 212°; but as it fell, the water boiled at a lower temperature; at 28 in. it boiled at 208½°; and upon the plains of Quito, where the air was attenuated, and the barometer stood at 21 in., it boiled at 195°. There was a wide difference between steam generated in an open vessel and in a closed one; while, in the first, the temperature never exceeded 212°, in the latter the temperature, as well as the density, elasticity, &c., may be carried to any extent consistent with the safety or strength of the vessel. The lecturer recommended that this condition should never be lost sight of, as the security of life and property not unfrequently depended upon the extent of knowledge of the densities and other properties of steam.

If the temperature of the furnace and the steam, or evaporation part of the water in the boiler, are so nearly adjusted as to be exactly in accordance with the density and quality of the steam produced, there would be throughout the whole process the required equivalents of quantities as regarded temperature, density, and elasticity; but increase or stop the supply of heat, or increase or diminish the extraction of steam generated, and immediately the relations of demand and supply which previously existed were changed. Although the relative quantity of heat and density might be retained, there was, nevertheless, a total change in the force and elasticity of the steam, when compared to that uniformity of the process which maintains a true balance between the expenditure and supply; the interception of any one of these processes was a matter of the utmost importance, and often resulted in accident. The Count de PAMBOUR, in his *Practical Treatise on the Steam-engine*, states that, "when the steam, after having been formed in a boiler, remains in contact with the generating water, it is observed that the same temperature corresponds invariably with the same pressure, and *vice versâ*.—This being the case, it is impossible to increase the temperature without the pressure and density increasing at the same time; and it is equally impossible to increase its density or its pressure without increasing its temperature." Compression, said Mr. FAIRBAIRN, of a volume of steam into a small space, would increase its temperature in the ratio of its density, without the infusion of additional increments of heat; on the same principle that a volume of air could be made red hot by severe compression. The economy of heat was a question of great importance to every one connected with the procreation and use of steam, and he could not sufficiently impress upon the minds of engineers, operative and professional, the necessity of instituting a careful inspection into all the requirements of clothing pipes and boilers to prevent condensation, and the disengagement of that subtle fluid, heat; for, under all circumstances, special care should be paid to its retention, whether latent or otherwise, in contact with the steam, and that—by carefully clothing the exterior surface of pipes and boilers exposed to the atmosphere. It was further desirable to use the surplus heat to increase the temperature of the water from the feed-pump, by inclosing those pipes also in the flues, or by exposing a series of pipes to the action of the heated currents, as they pass from the boiler to the chimney; a method already adopted successfully by the apparatus of Mr. SMITH, of Oldham. It was now generally acknowledged that a considerable saving was effected by the expansive action of steam, independent of what was accomplished by the improved methods recommended for the generation and maintenance of the temperature and density of the steam in the boiler, and in its passage to the engine. To effect this with increased economy, high steam must be used and applied with a sound discretion, not only as a principle of economic working, but as a measure of safety, both as regarded its consumption, the strength of the boiler, and the different organic parts of the engine exposed to its influences.

In introducing the subject of his second lecture, Mr. FAIRBAIRN, after some important details, observed that we must look forward to a greatly increased, instead of a reduced pressure of steam. So convinced was he of the advantages of high steam worked expansively, that he urged preparation for greatly increased progress; for it must be obvious that steam generated under pressure, compressed into one-fifth or one-sixth the space it had previously occupied, and again applied to an engine of little more than one-tenth the bulk, must be a great desideratum in the appliances of steam. The force applied to one of our largest locomotive engines, travelling with a train at the rate of 45 miles an hour, exceeded 700-horse power; and there was no reason why factories should not be driven, and the largest ships propelled, by such engines, with greatly increased economy, by well-directed condensation. He announced that he and another gentleman had been in communication with the Admiralty, with respect to the introduction of high-pressure steam, upon the same principle as used on railroads, and he was satisfied that, if properly applied, it would effect an important saving in steam navigation. The cylindrical, or spherical form, was the most eligible and the strongest, in which iron plates could resist internal pressure, and the deduction for loss of strength on account of rivetted joints, and the position of the plates, was about 30 per cent. for the double rivetted joints, and 44 for the single ones. Calling the plates 100, the strength were in the rates of 100, 70, and 56, and he found that 34,000 lbs. to the square inch was the ultimate strength of boilers having their joints crossed and soundly rivetted. Mr. FAIRBAIRN then detailed at length the results of a series of experiments made on the occasion of the bursting of a boiler at Longsight, which our space will not permit us to give at length; but they showed that rivetting added nearly 14 per cent. to the strength which the simple screw afforded. These experiments were conducted at a temperature not exceeding 50° of Fahrenheit; those made on the effects of temperature on cast-iron did not indicate much loss of strength up to a temperature of 600°, and he concluded that the resisting stays and plates of locomotive boilers were not seriously affected by the increased temperature to which they were subjected in a regular course of working.

There was as yet no fixed rule as to the proportion of the dimension of the grate bars to that of the surface of the boiler exposed to the action of heat, and a series of well-conducted experiments on these points was much wanted, to determine also the quantity of heat absorbed by the surfaces surrounding the furnace, and at different distances, as these surfaces receded from the immediate source of heat. Stationary boilers received every description of treatment, in all its gradations from slow to active combustion, the marine engine admitted of no alternative; the combustion must be active, in consequence of the small space allotted to the boiler; excited combustion applied, however, almost exclusively to locomotive engines. The boiler was similar to the multi-tubular, but while in the one the fire was supplied with oxygen by the rarified draught of chimney, in the other it was excited with much greater intensity by the blast of the steam passing from the cylinders at great velocity into the chimney. At high speed, such an engine has all the properties of the blowpipe, in exciting and maintaining an intensity of heat in the furnace almost sufficient to melt the hardest metals, producing a white heat, which would soon destroy the fire-box, were it not for the great difference between its temperature and the water in the boiler, which seldom or ever exceeded 400°, that of the furnace being probably as high as from 1500° to 2000°. One marked difference between locomotive and other boilers was, that time was of more importance; as the locomotive would raise as much steam in one hour as a stationary or marine engine would raise in twenty: the former requiring 15 square feet of fire-bars, and the latter 300 square feet, being in the proportion of 1 to 20.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN declared that this branch of the subject deserved careful investigation, and that we might reasonably hope to gain advantage from a principle as yet only partially developed. Working steam expansively was one of the most important subjects to which the engineer could direct his attention; the difference between high and low steam was the measure of elasticity and temperature, when taken at the extremes at which it is worked, from 10 lbs. to 150 lbs. on the square inch.

The distinguished lecturer concluded by quoting the language of an eminent writer, who, in speaking of the steam-engine, observed:—"It is stupendous alike for its force and flexibility, for the prodigious power which it can exercise, and the ease, precision, and ductility with which it can be varied, distributed, and applied. The trunk of the elephant, that can pick up a pin or rend an oak, is nothing to it. It can engrave a seal or crush masses of obdurate metal like wax before it; draw out without breaking a thread as fine as gossamer, and lift a ship of war like a bauble in the air. It can embroider, forge anchors, cut steel into ribands, and impel loaded vessels against the fury of the waves." It could, observed Mr. FAIRBAIRN, do all this, and more, since the eulogium quoted was pronounced; and he looked forward to the time, when, what still seemed impossibilities still greater, would be effected in the action of the steam-engine, and in the use of steam.

The recent verdict of "Accidental Death" returned by the jury at the inquest held at Yorkley, on the bodies of C. JAMES and W. DENNING, a man and a lad, who were killed in the Park End Colliery, is not likely to alter our often-expressed opinion of the coroner system in the administration of the law. It appeared that there were nine men in the doubles, waiting to ascend; they called out, and no person answering, JAMES, one of the victims, got on to the cross-bar, and shook the guide-chain. He had scarcely done so when the chain fell down the shaft, striking and stunning DENNING, seriously injuring JAMES, and also a boy. The men had no other means of making persons hear at the top of the pit, except by calling. The guide-chain had been taken out for repair, and put back again without being properly repaired. It did not appear that there was any person whose duty it was to look after the guide-chains, and they had been known in the deep pit to break several times. One of the enginemen at the colliery proved that the old guide-chain had been replaced at Christmas by a new one, except within about 10 or 15 yards of the top, and that it was a portion of the old chain that broke. Another of the witnesses, who worked in the pit, distinctly attributed the casualty to negligence, in not looking after the chains, or seeing them repaired.

Mr. HERBERT MACKWORTH, the very intelligent Government Inspector of Mines, deposed that he had examined the guide-chains; that they were not of the best make externally; that the quality of the iron in them seemed to be unequal—some of it was very much crystallised, and flaws could be detected. These causes might not have been sufficient to produce the accident, but, as the chains were stated to have been broken several times, and to have fallen down into the pit, they must have been very much strained, and otherwise injured, by the falls. He did not think that the shaking of the chain at the bottom by JAMES the deceased, when not screwed down, could have broken it, unless it had been in a very bad state. He considered that the accident had entirely arisen from not providing proper materials, and from the want of ordinary care and attention to the safety of the men, and everything showed the greatest neglect on the part of persons whom he named. There was a want of proper precaution in respect of the signals, there not being a wire, or other similar proper means of communication between the bottom and the top of the pit. Another precaution very common in collieries, which might, at least, have mitigated the unhappy results of the present occurrence was, the providing a cover, or bonnet for the men, who ascend and descend the shafts. This was omitted, and he could not comment too strongly on the want of printed rules, without which collieries cannot be carried on safely. With this evidence uncontradicted, in the absence of proper precautions, and of all mitigating circumstances, on what principle is the verdict in this case to be sustained?

Mr. MACKWORTH is far too intelligent a public officer not fully to understand the legal qualifications of coroners in general, and the too common constitution of the juries, usually selected to screen from due punishment, parties guilty of delinquencies in colliery mismanagement. Can Mr. MACKWORTH, in the discharge of his public duty, be satisfied with

this result; or does he not consider it a case which ought to undergo a more full investigation before a more competent tribunal?

Mr. MACKWORTH is aware that the finding of a coroner's jury does not exclude him from presenting a bill of indictment for the same offence to the grand jury at the assizes. It cannot be forgotten in this case, that if the chain had broken while the men were ascending, nine lives might have been sacrificed instead of two; their accidental escape furnishes no mitigation of the offence, but, on the contrary, calls more loudly for an example. While those to whom the superintendence of collieries is committed are criminally liable for the consequence of wilful misfeasance, or malfeasance, the proprietors ought to remember that they are responsible to answer in damages to the families of those who lose their lives by the neglect of the persons they employ. We have repeatedly called attention to the state of the law, as settled by the House of Lords in the last session, that colliery proprietors are bound to use and adopt all proper and necessary precautions to insure the safety of the men, and in default to answer by their pockets for the consequences.

Our remarks of last week, about the GENERAL SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY, have not been without their effect, if we correctly understand the meaning of two notices addressed to the shareholders by Mr. J. U. ELLIS, chairman to the board of directors, and by Mr. TAYLOR, who acts as honorary secretary to a self-constituted committee, chiefly composed of friends to the board; and seeing that the MINING JOURNAL, alone, called public attention to the most dangerous of the objects proposed by the new movement, now apparently abandoned, we may fairly claim credit for having to that extent, at least, protected the interests of the entire proprietary.

Mr. TAYLOR'S latest version of what is intended to be proposed, by those he represents, at the general meeting to be held on Tuesday next, is certainly the least doubtful of the two; since it gives up, entirely, the previously declared object of suspending or rescinding the clauses in the Deed of Settlement referred to, and even leaves out the proposition of perpetuating the power of the present board. At the same time, the latter may still be brought forward, by a side wind, and ought, therefore, to be particularly guarded against by the shareholders. Mr. J. U. ELLIS, however, whilst evincing the official disquietude caused by our observations of last week, confines himself to a disclaimer of any association in the new movement with Mr. TAYLOR'S requisitionists, so singularly made as clearly to affirm what he attempts to deny. In the first paragraph of his notice he declares that neither himself nor any of his colleagues of the board, individually or collectively, can be said to be connected with those requisitionists; yet, in the second paragraph, he as distinctly states that three of the present members of the board have consented to become candidates for re-election, by desire of the very requisitionists with whom he had already repudiated all connection, both for himself and his brother directors! We are not much surprised at a discrepancy of that kind on the part of a gentleman (albeit chairman of a board of directors) who could for a moment entertain the wish of any number of requisitionists, to do any act that could carry the duties of his office beyond the 4th of April, after having (among several other assurances of the same kind) said at a public meeting of the company, relative to the vacation of seats at the board, on or before that day—"I have to state, distinctly, that no vote on the part of the proprietors, whatever it was, would induce myself to remain in the chair, or on the board of this company. I believe I am speaking, also, the feelings of my brother directors."

At the meeting of shareholders, held at the London Tavern, yesterday (of which we give a report elsewhere), it was very properly resolved to bring the matter at issue, between the undoubted majority of proprietors and the directors, by calling upon the latter to convene a general meeting of the company, for the 4th of April, for the purpose of proceeding with the election of nine directors out of the fifteen candidates, duly qualified, who are now legally before the shareholders as claimants for their suffrages; and we really cannot see upon what grounds the board can refuse to do so. They cannot surely possess such an emergent buoyancy as may, at will, counterbalance their extraordinary "alacrity of sinking" in commercial estimation? Any other nine directors of any other company, who had pledged themselves to a financial statement, proved by competent professional authorities to be wrong by upwards of 200,000*l.*, would have been glad to escape immediately from the chance of further reproof. As would any similar number of persons so in office who were obliged tacitly to admit that they had utterly failed in every trading line they had attempted to establish. But not so, perhaps, think the doughty nine of the General Steam Shipping Company; they may have discovered some compensating medium for all that obloquy, and more. To them contumely may be made pleasant by thoughts and impressions, by fancies or feelings, if nothing more tangible, that are altogether beyond our comprehension. More of less of official martyrdom may be as agreeable to them as it would be repugnant to us. And they may not terminate the struggle until they have descended to the lowest level of official value in which they can be held by their fellow-shareholders

Condemning thus the vascillation, to say the least of it, of the directors, we are equally dissatisfied with the conduct of those who seek, through the meeting of Tuesday next, to supersede the rights and privileges of their fellow-shareholders, and to aggregate in the hands of an irresponsible committee the power of selecting, and virtually appointing, the new board of directors. Unseemly enough would have been such a proposition if it had been made in January last, before any steps had been taken to obtain candidates to support their laudable ambition for office; but it is absolutely insulting so to attempt in March, after all the requisite legal and customary steps for the candidature had been effected in February; to say nothing of the gross inconsistency of these would-be controversers of the law, and usurpers of the franchise of their fellow-shareholders, in putting up themselves three, if not four, of the existing candidates; although they pretend that none should be proposed unless through the medium of an (as yet) unnamed committee!

Who, of the commercial men, the bankers, the merchants of the City of London, will be found supporting their extravagancies and injustices on Tuesday, we cannot pretend to say. None, we should hope, for the credit of the City. But not a single honest opponent of such trickery should be absent on such occasion. Every shareholder should make it his business to attend, to aid in the defeat of the faction, and assist in the preservation of his own property.

From all reports that have come to hand, it would appear that the principal causes which have retarded several of the gold mining companies from making returns during the past season is mainly to be attributed to a deficiency in the supply of water. At the close of last summer several of these associations held out hopes that so soon as the rainy season arrived they would be enabled to make continuous returns, and their shareholders would thus be rewarded for the exemplary patience they had exercised; these anticipations, however, owing to the long and continued drought, have unfortunately not been realised, and consequently the expenses have been daily augmenting, without any corresponding result. It is true that the late season has been of unusual occurrence, and that not only mines, but all other interests of the states have suffered, owing to the absence of that necessary element—water. In some parts where companies for supplying water have been established, this difficulty has been obviated, even although the parties purchasing it have had to do so at the exorbitant rate of $1 an inch. As it clearly appears that many companies are solely dependent upon the rainy season, and as the inconstancy of the elements is as proverbial in California as here, it becomes a matter of deep and grave consideration with all concerned in gold mining operations in that country, whether some means should not be devised by which they could render themselves independent of a supply which is so precarious.

In every place where water can be obtained it is cheerfully paid for, and we find at the placer diggings, in the vicinity of Camptownville, the average depth of dirt washed at the different localities is about 45 feet. W. YOUNG'S claim, at Young's Gold Hill, has paid as high as 120*l.* per week above all expenses, paying 75 cents for water, and 4s. per day for labour, and has never paid less than 80*l.* per week above all expenses. Two men work this claim with one pipe, conveying 16 in. of water. COWAN and Co., at Camptownville, one pipe, average pay per week for two months, 206*l*; WORLEY and Co., 172*l.*; BARKER and NEWTON, three men, 80*l.*; STEVENSON and Co., three men, 60*l.*; WOOD and Co., three men, 60*l.*; EASTMAN and Co., Galena-hill, 160*l.*; claims on Railroad-hill have paid as high as 250*l.* per day.

At the North Fork Canal many miners are now congregated, and it has been stated, by competent authorities, that much of the auriferous ground lying in this region would have been for years unproductive had it not have been for this canal; and it seems the construction of canals at the same time is of vital importance to the country, as one of the means of discovering gold deposits, which, if it had not been for their prosecution, would, in all probability, have been neglected. Companies have been formed in Marysville, Sacramento, and several other localities, for the purpose of supplying the mines with water; and in various places where this is supposed not to be available, Artesian wells are to be sunk. A company has likewise obtained a charter from the State for the purpose of bringing water from the Truckey Lake, which is situated at the summit of the Sierra Nevada range; this would pass by Jackson's Ranch; at the reservoir at Nehaska, a branch would run to Minesota. Downieville Ledge, on the other side, would likewise be supplied; Camptownville is on the line, as well as Brown's Valley, the present termination of the canal being fixed at Marysville. The distance will be about 94 miles, and by canalling and fluming, together with effecting a junction with the middle fork of the Yuba River, it is conjectured that all the rich and extensive placer diggings between the North and Middle Yubas will be rendered available. The capital of this company is fixed at 400,000*l.*; and at present, in the districts the miners are dependent for a supply of water on the melting of the snow that falls in the winter season. Without entering into the merits of this or any of the numerous companies which are being formed for the purpose of supplying water to the miners in California, it must be obvious to all that there is a great field for enterprise and the judicious employment of capital. At the Hanging Rock diggings, in Australia, a party of Americans erected reservoirs and conduits for some miles, at an expense of 300*l.*; from the diggers in its course, whom they supplied with water, they received a yearly rent of 1200*l.*

The public cannot now profess the same ignorance of California as they did at the period of the gold mining mania; and there is no question, when a favourable turn takes place in the money market, that several enterprises of this nature will be brought before them. Their object is legitimate, and according to all received accounts likely to be profitable to those who invest their capital in them. Let those speculating remember the disputed lease question, and before embarking their money ascertain that the parties they are about to be connected with are men of standing, and who possess a legal right to the claims they put forward. Had this been the case with the gold companies, many of the failures and deplorable disclosures would not have taken place: if in this instance due discretion is not exercised, both as regards men and localities, it will but be a repetition of that disgraceful era which brought many of the gold concoctions into existence.

In our Journal of the 2d December last, we submitted to our readers a detail of the numerous and extraordinary products of coal, which Professor GRACE CALVERT described in an admirable paper at the Society of Arts. Amongst the remarkable substances formed by the distillation of coal, there is none which has attracted more notice than that known as paraffine oil, now so extensively in use, and which is largely obtained from coal by a peculiar process of distillation, and at a very low cost. Paraffine oil may be considered olefiant gas in a liquid state, and a young French chemist, of the name of BERTHELOT, in recent numbers of the *Comptes Rendus*, and of the *Gazette of Chemistry*, publicly announces a very startling discovery,—that he has succeeded in producing alcohol, or pure spirit, from olefiant gas. According to his statement of the results of his experiments, when olefiant gas is shaken violently in a glass vessel, with sulphuric acid and metallic mercury, for a considerable time, it is absorbed; on adding water and distilling the mixture, alcohol is said to pass over, which on examination proved to be simple spirit of wine. It matters not from what substance the olefiant gas is obtained, whether from alcohol or from coal gas, the result is the same—a pure alcoholic spirit. Hitherto spirits have been uniformly obtained from vegetable substances, by the distillation of the produce of vinous fermentation; and if alcohol can hereafter be cheaply obtained from the distillation of coal, it will certainly constitute one of the most striking scientific miracles of the age. Whatever the economic value of this singular discovery may prove, and we confess our anticipations are not very sanguine, even its experimental achievement in the laboratory furnishes another striking instance of the triumph of inductive science and chemical art.

In the City Article of the *Times* of Thursday, allusion is made to the failure of Mr. G. T. BRAINE, whose stoppage in the East India trade was announced on the 28th of February. According to a statement exhibited at the meeting of creditors, it appears that the amount of liabilities is about 306,000, of which 230,000*l.* is secured to a certain portion of creditors, leaving 76,000*l.* to the other portion, not so fortunately situated, and, we regret to add, with very few assets to meet this deficiency. It is, moreover, stated in the same paragraph, that it also appeared that the chief losses incurred had been in connection with mining, and *other speculations*. What these other speculations were is not stated, but we have reason to believe that Mr. BRAINE'S losses in British mining concerns are not of moment—indeed, we should imagine that his mining account in this country was beneficially protected by the official remuneration, and benefits arising from his position as chairman to the board of the Kenmare and West Cork Mining Company of Ireland; and that neither in that, nor in the subsequent introduction of the Coosheen Mine, did he sustain any loss deserving of such special notice as that accorded by the *Times*. We lament at all times the misfortunes of respectable individuals of high commercial standing, and should, possibly, not have commented on the subject; but, as the representative of the mining interest, we feel it our duty to take exception to the practice which has lately prevailed of laying to the charge of mining enterprise the unfortunate issue of extraneous undertakings, and against which we must enter our protest. We have reason to believe that, in divers instances, British Mining has been the means of rescuing tottering establishments from an impending unenviable fate; and it is not long since that we were assured that Mr. BRAINE was possessed of a considerable interest in a copper mine in America, which was held for sale at one million sterling, and represented as producing 1500 tons of copper ore, valued at 30*l.* per ton—yielding a nett profit of 30,000*l.* per month. Now, although this picture may be somewhat overcharged, we cannot conclude that Mr. BRAINE has any cause, under such circumstances, to tax Mining with his losses; on the contrary, we have been credibly informed that his difficulties arose from the excessive advances granted on produce in India and China, which, probably, have merged into the securities held by the protected creditors.

The "Mysteries of Salvador House" continue to develope themselves with singular perspicuity, and to increase in seriousness as the enquiries proceed. Painful as the reflection may be, it is now perfectly clear that the late manager of this establishment, throughout the whole of his transactions in connection with the numerous undertakings under his control, has violated every principle of integrity, and every trust. This may, possibly, be considered a strong expression of opinion; but, looking at the startling facts which have been elicited, and which we shall venture, in the present article, to lay before our readers, we believe that every true friend to mining enterprise will fully concur in the justice of our remarks. First, let us glance at the proceedings of the TINCROFT meeting. Here the chairman announced that there was due to the company a sum of 800*l.* more than was represented in the statement of assets and liabilities with which the new directors had been furnished; the books were 12 months in arrear, and the former directors appeared to have confided all to the late manager. No doubt; and other directors, equally obsequious—juggled by the plausibility, the *suaviter in modo*, of the late manager—placed the same unlimited confidence in his integrity, and have been in like manner deceived. This company, like the Tamar, has been saved from destruction through the unflinching and praiseworthy exertions of Mr. HADOW, Mr. BURLS, Mr. J. FIELD, and others, forming the committee of investigation. The rules were similar to those which governed the Tamar, and were, of course, framed for the same illegitimate purpose—that of placing the control of the company's affairs entirely in the hands of the directors, who, when once appointed, could only be removed by a dissolution of the company: the shareholders were, consequently, powerless. However, this deplorable state of things will soon be altered, and bye-laws will be framed, by which the proprietary will be constituted the governing body.

We will now refer to some of the leading facts disclosed at the MENDIP HILLS meeting, on the 16th inst. At this meeting, it was proved that the late manager had misappropriated 2000*l.* in cash, and that he got three bills discounted, amounting in the aggregate to nearly 1700*l.*, which he also applied to his own purpose. These facts had come out at a previous meeting, and an active committee, consisting of Mr. WEBB (a barrister), Mr. MUNDAY, and Mr. WOOD, having been appointed, the position of the company, as well as that of the manager, was fully considered. Mr. WEBB observed, that the late manager's conduct might be looked upon in two ways—first, he might be treated as a debtor; and then, his conduct assumed a much more serious aspect. The latter was a point of considerable delicacy; but the committee felt that they had but one alternative, and that was to lay a case before some gentleman of eminence at the criminal bar. A case was accordingly prepared, and they deemed it advisable, in stating it, that no name should transpire. The transactions were, therefore, set forth as between A and B—A being the treasurer, and a shareholder, and B the public company. The learned counsel to whom the case was submitted expressed his opinion very strongly and clearly, that it was a case of felony with regard to the cash, and that there was sufficient ground for a charge of embezzlement with regard to the bills.

It was remarked, that for some reason or other, Mr. STAINSBY had not, during the last 12 months, received his salary as treasurer, and some doubt was expressed whether, under such circumstances, criminal proceedings could be sustained.

Mr. WEBB said, the fact alluded to had certainly been overlooked, but the law was quite clear on the point: if a servant, whether paid or unpaid, committed a felony, he was equally liable in the eye of the law. It must, however, be manifest that the committee were in considerable difficulty; for had they given Mr. STAINSBY into custody, they would have lost the right to prove against his estate; and if they treated the case civilly, they would lose their right to proceedings of a criminal nature. With reference to the balance-sheet which the late manager had presented to the Court of Bankruptcy, it disclosed liabilities amounting to 48,000*l.*, while the assets were stated to be 30,000*l.*; but, with regard to the latter, a great deal would, of course, depend upon the value of the shares in the market; while the liabilities would be subject to increase—in fact, they had already discovered one instance in which a sum of money, entered as having been paid to the lord of a mine, had not been received; and there might be other debts of a similar kind. Although the late manager had treated every one badly, there was no one, perhaps, that he had more grossly deceived than their excellent chairman, Mr. BARWELL, who, on the 17th of January, finding he could not get the usual cheque from the manager for the disbursement of wages, advanced the money himself, on behalf of the company, to no less a number than 400 persons, and had continued to advance it ever since. As to his obtaining protection under the Debtor and Creditor Arrangement Act, there does not appear to be the remotest chance—he must have recourse to bankruptcy: such is the opinion of at least nine-tenths of his creditors.

Mr. MUNDAY urged the shareholders to press for their rights, as the only means by which they would obtain a portion of the ready money which the manager had "sacked." He mentioned one instance in which the late manager had compounded with a company, to whom he had paid 1800*l.* since his application to the Court of Bankruptcy. As for the estate, he did not believe it would realise 3000*l.* The CHAIRMAN said the late manager had assured him that, with ordinary care, he had enough to pay everybody five times over.

It will, no doubt, be perfectly fresh in the recollection of shareholders that a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share was declared in December last, and made payable in the present month. It is tolerably clear, therefore, that at that meeting either bankruptcy or something else was contemplated: for, as we have already seen, the manager has kept the whole of the cash, and left the company in a bankrupt state. With regard to the rules, the same insuperable difficulties were imported into them as appeared in those already referred to, and he (the chairman) assured the meeting that had he been aware of the existence of such difficulties he would have taken no part in the direction, nor would he have become a shareholder. Under the present rules the directors could make calls to any extent without the consent of the shareholders, who were, in every respect, completely at the mercy of the directors. These inconsistencies will, however, be removed by amended rules.

The CHAIRMAN said they were now beginning to smelt again, and they would shortly be able to dispose of some lead. He had always been opposed to calls, and he hoped they would be able to go on without them; the works should not stop, for he would find the money himself.

Mr. KING said he was prepared to have made the same offer.

The appointment of Messrs. WEBB, MUNDAY, and WOOD having been confirmed, the meeting was adjourned to the 18th of April.

It has often been remarked that mining enterprise would be considerably improved by an infusion of new blood. And, how completely have recent events justified the assertion; but, as there are yet some traces of poison left, we strongly urge shareholders to lose no time in administering an effectual antidote. When mining companies are once brought into a healthy state, and there is every probability that they will be at no distant period, they will then be extensively patronised by wealth and intelligence. To effect so desirable a change is a task of no very great difficulty; the first step towards it is the selection of an intelligent and energetic committee. But to appoint gentlemen to the office merely because they hold a large number of shares, is the greatest fallacy that can be conceived. It was to the overwhelming power and influence thus concentrated in the manager and committees of Salvador House that the great body of shareholders were obliged to succumb—it was by these means that the manager so long maintained his unenviable position. We would not impute irregularities to the gentlemen who, in most instances, allowed themselves to be elected committemen; for we are perfectly satisfied that many of them were deceived, although it may not be quite so clear whether, on the part of others, there was not a voluntary blindness. The controlling power should be vested in the general body, and it is absure and dangerous to place it in the hands of the few. We intreat of shareholders to look to this.

A meeting of shareholders in the DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY was convened for Saturday last, and as this is another off-shoot from the Salvador House nursery, we regret to find that the proceedings were conducted in an extremely loose and irregular manner. The chairman commenced with an expression of sorrow that the meeting had not selected some one more efficient than himself to preside, for he was unaccustomed to present himself to public meetings. He informed the meeting that great irregularities had taken place where the mine had been conducted, and it had been found impossible to get only a three months' account. The shareholders had not only been kept out of dividends, but the late manager had kept their funds. [The amount was not stated.] They appeared to have a little money in hand, [no amount was mentioned], and an ore bill due, which was a very different state of things to what they had been led to believe in the beginning of February. Mr. STAINSBY had appointed him (the chairman) and Mr. BETTELEY as the committee, and they had since appointed a third—namely, Mr. BERRY. Now we have every confidence in the respectability of these gentlemen; but, of their competency to conduct the affairs of an important undertaking, such as Drake Walls, we unhesitatingly express our misgivings. We say not this offensively or reproachfully.

First, with regard to the chairman; it is hardly possible to conceive anything more distressing than the infirmity of temper which he exhibited. It seems that he entirely lost sight of his position—the novelty of which might possibly have bewildered him—and treated those who ventured to differ from him as unfriendly opponents, rather than as shareholders having an equal right with himself to give expression to their views, and whose opinions were entitled to consideration and respect. Nor was this all; the imperative tone in which he called upon the secretary to read louder, and the indignant manner in which he desired Mr. BERRY (one of his co-directors), while reading certain minutes, not to enter into discussion or explanation, but to read! read! not only elicited a general titter, but showed an utter want of that command of temper which is indispensable in those who sit in judgment, or, in other words, occupy the chair. Such an ebullition of feeling was far from being calculated to impress the meeting with a very high opinion of the efficiency of those into whose hands the management of the company's affairs had been consigned by the late manager. Poor Mr. BERRY, although a very respectable gentleman, and a fluent and frequent speaker, has not, we fear a sufficient amount of energy and determination. With regard to Mr' BETTELEY, he is highly respectable; but being somewhat advanced in years, and having been one of the Salvador House "originals," and caught napping, some care must be observed to prevent his falling again into an unconscious state of supineness.

But the very first step which these gentlemen have made is a blunder, as was clearly shown by Mr. DUNSFORD, who discussed the point with considerable ability, contending that their appointment was illegal, inasmuch as the late manager had no power to make such appointment. He had no feeling in the matter beyond a desire to see the committee legally constituted; and if their appointment were now confirmed, the meeting would be only weakening, instead of strengthening, the hands of such committee. He had been informed by the late manager that Mr. MATTHEWS, the purser, who was now present, was a director; and if that were so, that gentleman could appoint a committee. Mr. MATTHEWS said, he had not acted on the committee for years; and although he had never virtually resigned, he did not consider himself as a member of the board. The

chairman said, it appeared to him that the meeting might, if they thought fit, confirm the appointment. After a protracted discussion, the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting, so far as it has the power, approves of the receipt by Mr. Tyrie of ore bills; and the meeting does, so far as it can, request the same gentlemen to act until a special general meeting has been convened."

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

March 22.—From information which I received to-day from some of the leading iron masters of the district, and a careful perusal of the most recent articles in the local journals relative to the trade, I can have no hesitation in saying that things, on the whole, are decidedly reassuring. The two failures already announced are in course of arrangement, and likely to be settled without a sacrifice of the assets consequent upon bankruptcy or litigation. On Saturday last a private arrangement was filed in the Bankruptcy Court for the settlement of the affairs of one firm, and with beneficial results. Relative to the large house, respecting which such apprehensions were entertained, there is certainly nothing unfavourable to report. All the bills which have become due up to the present time have been paid, and the liabilities of the firm very materially reduced during the last fortnight. Much exaggeration has also gone abroad as to the amount of bills in circulation by the house. It is more than probable the reported half-million might be safely reduced to half that amount, and with means as yet of carrying on. With respect to the rumours of smaller houses, consequent upon the larger, they are unfounded; and, although all may not yet weather the storm, there is now well-founded hopes that we have seen the worst of the crisis. Orders for America and the home market continue to arrive, and there is a much better tone in the market this week than has been for some time past. Prices, however, are unsatisfactory to the large houses. Those who are able to hold require a remunerative price, and are not giving way to the extent anticipated, nor will they so long as it is possible to uphold reasonable prices.

With a view to meet the requirements of the Iron trade, the coal masters have held a meeting at Stourbridge, at which they resolved upon giving notice of an immediate reduction of the men's wages. The colliers will be reduced 1s. per day, and the stonemen 9d. In the Shropshire district a similar reduction is to take place. The Madeley Wood Company have given notice of the reduction, and the men employed by the Coalbrook Dale Company have received notice of a reduction of 10 per cent. Throughout the Potteries a similar wages movement is going on, and with very little opposition on the part of the men. They are no doubt aware of the difficulties the masters have to contend against, and they have very properly submitted to their loss, as one of necessity. The demand for coal continues brisk, and as yet prices remain firm, and will do so until the term of the notices to the men are expired.

The Copper trade remains firm, with an abundance in the market, and the same will apply to the Tin trade.

The stocks are not heavy, on the contrary, they have been reduced by increased demand for general Brass work.

In the general Hardware trade there has been an improvement, particularly for the American market. Prices, however, remain as they were last week, and without any immediate prospect of change.

The Jewellery and fancy trades are exceedingly dull, and the hands in many of the large manufactories are on half-time. The travellers, however, are beginning to send home more favourable accounts from Lancashire and Yorkshire, where large quantities of inferior jewellery is annually consumed in times of good trade, and hopes are entertained of a speedy revival. All, however, seems subject to the war—the weary, dreary, unsatisfactory war.

Discounts continue high throughout this district, the loan societies are reaping a good harvest, and the banks still continue exceedingly cautious.

Messrs. Martin, Billing, and Walter George Whitehead, of Birmingham, have specified (through Mr. Shaw) their patent for a new or improved waterproof paper. It consists in spreading on paper, or in impregnating paper, with the compound or composition called marine glue, which is mainly composed of gum lac, or shellac, dissolved in naphtha, to which solution a portion of caoutchouc may be added, in various proportions, according as a greater of less degree of flexibility and elasticity is required. The paper thus made waterproof is adapted for the lining or covering of packages, in which goods liable to be injured by moisture are packed.

Mr. William Gee, of Birmingham, has specified his patent for improvements in the manufacture of braces, used for boring, driving screws, and other like purposes. The braces used by carpenters and others for drilling, boring, and other purposes, and called "joiner's braces," are usually made of wood or solid iron. This invention consists in making them of sheet iron, or other sheet metal. In making a brace the inventor fashions a piece of sheet metal by stamping, pressing, or otherwise, into the form of one-half of the brace, and he fashions another piece of metal into the form of the other half, and after placing them edge to edge, solders, by hard solder, the two pieces together. Braces made according to this invention are much lighter and more convenient to use than the ordinary "joiner's brace," and they are also more economical in construction.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

March 22.—There is no material alteration in the position of the Iron Trade this week. The accounts from the different districts are somewhat conflicting in their nature, but, judging from the whole, we rather incline to the opinion that a more cheerful tone prevails, though the position of affairs is anything but satisfactory, and the trade is considerably depressed, if compared with what it was last year. The prices of different descriptions of iron are variously quoted, a proof that underselling is going on. There are more hopeful prospects of a good American demand; though the new Tariff Bill, which we noticed last week, for the reduction of importations 6 per cent., has been rejected by the American Senate. The demand for rails, and iron for rails stock, is much improved.

The Scotch Pig-iron market maintains its position. The latest quotations are about the same as previously noticed.

The receipt of more favourable advices from America, and the easy state of the money market at New York, has caused an improvement in the Steel Trade, which has been already felt by the Sheffield manufacturers.

The assizes for Yorkshire and Derbyshire have been held this week, and both on the civil and criminal sides of the bar several cases have occurred of much interest to mining districts. Those cases in the criminal courts are against miners who have performed their duties so negligently as to sacrifice human life. One case was that of a miner named David Tarlton, who had drawn up a chair from the bottom of the pit before the bell had rung, and the consequence was that a miner had been drawn against the archway and killed. Another was that of a man named Thomas Calladine, who, instead of carrying, threw a piece of timber down the pit, which fell on the head of a miner, and he died from the injury. The third case was that of John Keenlyside, who had the care of the underground boilers at Staveley Collieries, and his offence was in having, by sheer negligence, permitted a boiler to work at 30 lbs. pressure per inch, when the boiler plates had in some places become reduced to the thickness of a shilling. The boiler burst, and caused the death of two men. These prisoners had not been disposed of at the time of our writing, but the judge, in his charge, considered them all to be very proper cases for trial.

On the civil side, an action was brought before Mr. Baron Parke, by Mr. Joseph Mitchell, of Woraborough, near Barnsley, coalmaster, against Mr. George Jarratt and Mr. Samuel Sharp, the lessees of the Darley Main Colliery, for breaking and entering certain seams and beds of coal belonging to Mr. Mitchell, and making drifts and other works, whereby certain buildings were undermined. The gross quantity of coal taken by the defendants was estimated at 6506 tons; and, making a deduction of 1301 tons for waste, the nett quantity was 5205 tons. The total estimated value was 1420*l.* 10s. 7d., and, allowing 216*l.* 17s. 8d. for hurrying and drawing, 1203*l.* 12s. 11d. appeared to be the nett value. The plaintiff also claimed compensation for way-leave. It was calculated that the nett quantity of coal carried by the defendants through the plaintiff's coal bed was 44,244 tons, for which a charge of 184*l.* 7s., being at the rate of 1d. per ton, was made. There remains in the plaintiff's land 2 roods 7 perches of ungotten coal; and it was suggested that the defendants should get it, as it would not be worth while for the plaintiff to do, under the circumstances, and pay for it at the ordinary rate per acre, which would amount to a further sum of 163*l.* 2s. 6d., making the total amount of the plaintiff's claim to be 1551*l.* 2s. 5d. It was arranged that the plaintiff should have a verdict for 900*l.*, no charge to be made for way-leaves, and the defendants to take the remainder of the coal, leaving sufficient support.—Mr. Wells, a coal merchant at Hull, brought an action against the West Riding of Yorkshire Trade Protection Society, for damages for defamation of character. On the 7th of December last, in the weekly Circular of the society, in the account of bills of sale, were inserted the names of Mr. Charles Wells and Mr. W. H. Ramer, merchants, of Hull, the sum being 300*l.* The plaintiff, who had done business with the Yorkshire Banking Company, at Hull, for ten or eleven years, was sent for by Mr. English, the manager, in consequence of the entry in the Circular of the society, and it was with difficulty that he could prove the falsity of the information given against his credit by the Trade Protection Society. After a conference with counsel, it was arranged to take a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 40s., accompanied with a declaration that the society had not the slightest imputation to make against the plaintiff's character.

At the Sheffield District Court of Bankruptcy, on Saturday last, Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, coal-merchant, came up for his final examination, unopposed. The bankrupt carried on his business by purchasing coal in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, and sending it by rail to supply the London market. His accounts commence on the 1st of January, 1854, when he began business with a capital of 219*l.* The liabilities contracted since that time amount to 2635*l.* 12s. 9d.; to meet which there are assets amounting to 1833*l.* 11s. 11d.—namely, good debts, 703*l.* 2s. 8d.; cash, 128*l.* 2s. 7d.; stock-in-trade, furniture, &c., 1002*l.* 6s. 8d., included in which last item are 301 tons of coal, &c. (estimated at 539*l.* 10s.) in the possession of the Midland and London and North-Western Railway Companies, and claimed by them in part satisfaction of their debts. The losses, mostly by the sale of coal and coal trucks under cost value, are stated at 316*l.* 7s. The trade expenses for the thirteen months the bankrupt was in business are stated at 1293*l.* 19s. 10d.; the heaviest item being the hire of coal wagons, put down at 411*l.* 9s. The expenses of weighing and unloading coal are stated to have been 258*l.* 13s. 10d.; incidental expenses, 262*l.* 7s. 10d.; household expenses for bankrupt, his mother, and two sisters, 217*l.* 12s. 4d.—The only dispute at the hearing to-day (which was also for the proof of debts) was in reference to the claims of the Midland Wagon Company. The bankrupt was under contract, by a written agreement, to hire from the company a certain number of wagons for seven years. The rent of these wagons was payable monthly, and was discharged in full by bankrupt up to the 31st December last. The total claim of the company was for 91*l.* 0s. 6d., 13*l.* 17s. 2d. of which was for the rent accruing for part of a month, from the end of December till the time in January when Plimsoll became bankrupt.—Mr. Hoole objected to this item of 13*l.* 17s 2d., on the ground that it was not actually due at the time of the bankruptcy, and the company could not have distrained for it.—The Commissioner held that this item was not good, and that it must be struck out, reducing the total claim to 77*l.* 3s. 4d. Another point of difference was in reference to a sum for rent of wagons charged by the company against the assignee since the bankruptcy, on the plea that the assignee was bound to carry out the bankrupt's agreement with the company. Mr. Harrison, manager to the Wagon Company, in answer to Mr. Hoole, admitted that notice had been given that the assignee would not take up the bankrupt's lease; and a letter from Messrs. Hoole and Yeomans to the company's solicitors (dated March 1st) was read, in which it was stated that the assignee intended to abandon the agreement. Some argument took place upon this point; but Mr. Commissioner West refused to make an order for the amount asked for.

Although a general movement appears to be going on in the Staffordshire mining districts to reduce the wages of colliers, we have not heard of any similar steps being taken either in Yorkshire or Derbyshire. No doubt, if it should become general, these counties will follow the example of their neighbours.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

March 22.—The Stock Market during the past week has gradually declined, and both Consols and New Three per Cents. closed to-day at 92¾, being a reduction of about ¾ since Thursday last. The changes in the Share Market have been of little importance, and scarcely furnish subject for a report. Great Southern and Western Railway shares, as I anticipated, have advanced to 46¾, at which price they closed to-day; they are in good favour at present, as the traffic receipts continue steadily to improve; Midland Great Western shares maintain their price of 49¼; Waterford and Limerick shares are unsaleable at 22½; and Waterford and Kilkenny shares are enquired for. No alteration occurred in mining shares, and no transaction has taken place in them, with the exception of Mining Company of Ireland shares, which have been done at 16¾.

Crown Claims below High-water Mark.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Bell enquired of the Attorney-General whether any and what progress had been made towards a settlement of the rival claims of the Duchy of Cornwall and the Woods and Forests to minerals below high-water mark; also, if any arrangement had been proposed by which leases, or licenses, can be granted pending the settlement of these claims to parties desirous of working mines in the disputed localities, or what prevents such an arrangement being entered into?—The Attorney-General said, that some progress was making towards the settlement of the question. It had been proposed by the law officers of the Crown that a bill should be brought into Parliament to make an arrangement for granting leases while this dispute was pending. That proposition was, however, at the suggestion of the officers of the Duchy, postponed, in the hope that the negociations which had been commenced would dispense with the necessity of it.

Cornish Miners for the Crimea.—As it seems Sebastopol must be taken before a lasting peace can be made, and as perhaps its capture will depend a great deal on the success of the mines to be sprung, a Cornish Miner asks—"Do you not think a 'corps' of Cornish miners would be of great service? It seems to me that men who have all their lives been employed in mining would do very much more, and better worth, than men who perhaps never broke ground before they went to the Crimea. I think, after examining the ground, I could contract with Government to take the place. I would first ascertain the hardness of the rock, and the distance to drive; then put down a shaft, drive a large level just up to the walls, and then branch off into three or four large levels, with smaller ones branching off, fill the whole with powder, and, when all was prepared, 'give them a lift heavenwards.' I know not how the Royal Engineers manage their mines, but I think the above very feasible, and that it may save a vast amount of expense."

Improvements in Gunnery.—We are induced to make a few brief remarks on the origin of cannon, in consequence of a successful repetition of a series of experiments with Mr. Spargo's newly-invented double gun, for the discharge of that most destructive missile, "chain shot." These experiments were chiefly made to test the strength and durability of the chains to which the shot are attached, and they clearly established the important fact that this improved system of gunnery can be made equally applicable to naval as to military warfare. The first cannons constructed were made of iron bars, laid lengthways, and secured by strong iron hoops; and, as some writers have represented, with thin sheets of iron, rolled together and hooped, exemplifying that the earliest pieces of artillery were manufactured with wrought-iron, the principle Mr. Nasmyth proposes to adopt, and which has now been sanctioned by her Majesty's Government. The earliest cannons used were small, and the shot made of lead; but a mania for larger pieces of ordnance arose, and some of extraordinary size and power were constructed. At the siege of Constantinople, the Turks used cannon that discharged stone balls weighing 500 lbs. Louis IV. of France had one of the same dimensions, and there were at the same period numerous others that carried shot of from 80 lbs. to 100 lbs. each. These large pieces of ordnance were disused and abandoned for nearly two centuries, and cannon of smaller size and calibre, with their shot of iron instead of lead, were introduced, 42 pounders for the navy, and 22 pounders for the artillery being the maximum adopted. These in their turn are about to be abandoned, and the recently-introduced Lancaster guns are approximating to the ancient principle, by their capability of discharging larger shot, and taking a more extensive range. We, unfortunately, have not space nor leisure at present to extend our remarks to the improvements of Mr. Morgan, of Bristol, or on the cannons now in the course of manufacture, of hammered wrought-iron, at the Bridgewater Foundry, Patricroft, Manchester, and necessarily recur to the improvements introduced by Mr. Spargo. His guns are of peculiar construction, and the principle of the bore, as in the case of Mr. Lancaster's guns, has not been made known. Mr. Spargo has unquestionably proved, contrary to all expectation, and to the objections raised by some practical men, that he can, by the simplest means, or without the hazard of failure, effect the simultaneous discharge of several of his improved cannon without resorting, as suggested by a most intelligent gentleman in Glamorganshire, to the formation of a galvanic battery, or other expensive apparatus. The chains used in these series of experiments stood the test of nineteen successive discharges, without the slightest fracture or other injury, although the explosive power was increased at each discharge. In our Journal of the 24 Feb., we inserted a paragraph, in which the alleged originality of cannon for the discharge of chain shot was attributed to Mr. Mather, of South Shields. Without the least intention to impugn the accuracy of that paragraph, or to deny Mr. Mather what he contends for—an originality of invention—we are bound, in justice to Mr. Spargo, to state that he never heard of Mr. Mather, or of his alleged invention, until he read the paragraph to which we have referred; and so far as an originality of idea and thought extends, Mr. Spargo is entitled to the greatest credit, as he has established the accuracy of the principle involved in his invention by the surest tests required by practical men, and by the publicity of his experiments. We understand he has now in the course of construction other cannons of a larger size and calibre, he being determined to work his invention to perfection, and thus make an addition to our warlike stores by another powerful means of attack and defence in the momentous struggle in which our country is engaged, to curb the ambition and power of a semi-barbarous nation, and to enforce a satisfactory and lasting peace, for the benefit of the world at large. Mr. Spargo has heretofore pursued the paths of peace, having been educated as a practical miner in Cornwall, in which county he was born; but war, and such a war as that in which we are now engaged, works strange and powerful impulses in the human mind.

Stray Park Mine.—As John Cowling was sending up a piece of wood by a rope, it by some means slipped, knocked him into the shaft, and killed him.

GENERAL SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, yesterday, Mr. Thomas Dakin in the chair.

The Chairman read the notice convening the meeting, and, after regretting the unavoidable absence of Mr. Charles Hutton, called attention to the last paragraph, which stated that it was to consider and determine on the best steps for maintaining their rights and privileges in common with those of the proprietary at large. It struck some gentlemen that the proceedings of the directors had not been in accordance with those principles generally adopted in large concerns in the City of London. The last four or five months had been a very eventful period in their affairs. There had been no less than five meetings, and, as far as publicity was concerned, everything had been done to enable the directors to arrive at the precise opinion of the shareholders with regard to the manner the business had been conducted. The last half-yearly accounts presented by the directors represented the surplus to be the sum of 77,759*l.* 10s. 10d., out of which a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. was proposed to be paid to the shareholders; but the statement of accounts not being considered satisfactory, Mr. Raikes Currie was of opinion they ought not to be adopted; and upon taking a ballot, his view of the case was carried by a majority of 377 votes. It was then agreed that the accounts should be submitted to two eminent accountants, when, instead of a surplus, a deficiency was found, amounting to 142,428*l.* 1s. 7d., which, added to the surplus, made a difference of 220,177*l.* 12s. 5d. between the accounts furnished and vouched for by the directors and those of the committee. Although the directors had adopted every method to obtain the opinion of the proprietors, after five meetings they had sent a circular, which he was satisfied must surprise them, as notwithstanding they had frequently stated that it was not their intention to retain their seats, according to the singular letter of the 20th inst., the first paragraph said they did not intend to retain their positions at the board, and the last paragraph that three members had offered themselves for re-election, at the wish of the requisitionists, with whom the chairman had declared they had no connection whatever! The chairman having fully detailed the proceedings at the various meetings since November last, concluded by calling upon the proprietors present not to deviate from the course they had recently pursued, but take steps to maintain their rights and privileges, in common with those of the proprietary at large.

Mr. Raikes Currie, M.P., said, after the able account of the proceedings given by the chairman, he should not detain them long, and wished to avoid making observations that would give pain to others. Himself, and eight other gentlemen, had received a requisition from a large and influential body of shareholders, and he (Mr. Currie) wished to state the principles upon which the affairs of the company ought to be conducted. He would, therefore, read a statement he had drawn up. Mr. Currie then submitted a document as to future proceedings, as follows.—1. That no dividends should be paid, except out of *bona fide* profits.—2. That the present establishment should be reduced, and all superfluous expenditure cut down.—3. That the board of directors should be wholly free from any trading connection with the company, either by agency or otherwise.—4. To conduct the business of the company more directly through the medium of practical men, immediately under the supervision and responsibility of the board.—5. To keep steadily in view the realisation of capital, by taking advantage of every opportunity for effecting satisfactory sales. (Cheers.) Mr. Currie said they had adopted these rules, expecting to have the confidence of a large body of the proprietors; and, indeed, they would not accept office unless they were cordially supported by them. He was not one that had taken a desponding view of their affairs, and should the list proposed be elected, he would be greatly disappointed if, when they had resigned office, they did not leave the affairs of the company in a much better state than they were at the present time. (Cheers.) He trusted they would attend in full force at the meeting on Tuesday, which was the only method to get rid of the controversy that had hitherto existed.

It was then unanimously resolved that the letter of Mr. Raikes Currie be adopted, printed, and circulated.

Mr. Charles Morrison explained that he had taken no part in the proceedings until it was seen that a change must take place in the board of directors, the general opinion of the shareholders being against them. He considered it important they should understand upon what principle the new list of candidates was constituted. They were influenced by no personal triumph, but were chosen as an independent board; and it was because he had hitherto stood aloof from all parties that he now agreed to become a candidate.

Mr. Alderman Rose considered it monstrous that directors, who were paid for their services, should be allowed to make a profit out of the working of the company. The letter read by Mr. Raikes Currie contained principles so essential to the successful working, either of this or any other company, that he hoped the parties who had submitted it would be at the head of the affairs. Those who had presented it were quite a sufficient guarantee (hear), and he believed they would yet see the company in a prosperous position. (Cheers.)

Mr. E. Warner, M.P., said he would not have allowed his name to be put down if any personal feeling had been exhibited. All he wished was, to see an efficient direction, and in selecting the names, they had endeavoured to get those in whom the shareholders would have confidence. There was nothing that would weaken the direction more than the appointing of the proposed committee, and he would rather see the old board re-elected than that should take place. He trusted they would attend the meeting on Tuesday, and set themselves against further delay.

Mr. George Wilson considered it the greatest insult that could be offered to them, to say that the proprietors were not competent to elect a board, but should delegate that power to some other gentlemen, and authorise the directors to suspend the bye-laws, in order that they might retain their places. He concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that the objects contained in the requisition, upon which the extraordinary general meeting for the 27th inst. is convened by the directors, is subversive of the rights and privileges of the proprietary at large, and wholly unnecessary for the purpose of electing a new board of directors, and in positive violation of the promises made by Mr. J. U. Ellis, the chairman, on behalf of the board.

Mr. Moore, in seconding the resolution, said they had received an extraordinary lesson; whilst the whole private shipping interest had been doing well, this company, with an immense capital, and the wide world before them, was in the present lamentable condition through gross mismanagement.

Mr. Lee Stevens said he had a resolution to propose, the practical effects of which he hoped would be the prevention of any further delay in the election of the new board of directors; and in support of which (in addition to what had been quoted of the same kind by the chairman), he would cite the evidence of Mr. J. U. Ellis, in the form of quotations from that gentleman's addresses to the shareholders, taken from the notes of the short-hand writer:—

On January the 24th, Mr. Ellis said—"I am desired, by a unanimous resolution of the board, to state to you that they consider it important for the interests of the company that the directors, whoever they may be, shall be supported by a large majority of the shareholders. Whether the intention be to wind-up the affairs of the company, or carry it on, they have resolved to call upon the proprietors, on or before the 4th of April next, to supply the places of the different members who are now present at the board."

And, at intervals, on January the 31st—"Now, gentlemen, in fixing upon the 4th of April, they (the directors) desire to fix a period beyond which they did not intend to remain in charge of the affairs of the company, whilst they desire to give as much time simply as appeared to them to be necessary, in order that their successors might be carefully elected."

"That resolution was agreed to unanimously by the board."

"Speaking with some little reserve upon the point, I think that we cannot resign until our successors are elected. It is not necessary that there should be a vacancy, but the first step is for those gentlemen to address a letter to the board, stating that they are candidates for the next election of directors, then we will take care and prepare all the legal steps for the appointment of our successors."

"I have to state distinctly that no vote on the part of the proprietors, whatever it was, would induce myself to remain in the chair, or on the board of this company. I believe I am speaking also the feelings of my brother directors."

"The question is settled, as far as our position behind this table is concerned."

Mr. Lee Stevens concluded by moving the adoption of the following requisition:—

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE GENERAL SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY.

Gentlemen,—At an adjourned general meeting of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, held on the 31st of January last, it was announced by the chairman that the following resolution had been unanimously passed by your board on the preceding 22d of Jan., viz.:—

"That in the opinion of this board it is essential to the welfare of the company, whether it be the resolution to wind-up or continue the business of the company, and its affairs shall be managed by gentlemen who have the cordial co-operation of the great body of the shareholders. That in order to effect this important object (important to the directors individually, as well as to them in their collective capacity as trustees of the company), they do determine to announce to the present general meeting their intention to resign, and request that measures be forthwith adopted for the selection of shareholders having the general confidence, into whose hands the board may, on any day not later than the 4th April next, place their trust."

Agreeably with that information, and in accordance with the Deeds of Settlement under the charters regulating the proceedings of this company, notices were sent to you on or before the 17th of February, by nine duly qualified shareholders, of their being candidates for the direction, and about the same time, or subsequently, similar notices were sent to you by six other duly qualified shareholders.

On the 19th inst. a notice was affixed in the offices of the company, containing the names and addresses of these fifteen shareholders, and announcing them as candidates accordingly, verified by the signature of the secretary.

We, the undersigned shareholders, in pursuance thereof, hereby request that you will call a special general meeting of the company, to be held on the 4th day of April next, for the purpose of electing nine directors as successors to your seats at the board.—Dated this 23d day of March, 1855.

The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously; and after some discussion the meeting terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

Improvement in Screw Steam Machinery.—A very simple but effectual plan has recently been introduced by Mr. Penn, the eminent engine-maker, for preventing that constant and excessive wear and tear of the bearings on the shafts of screw steamers, which has hitherto been found so great a practical difficulty, and so continually-recurring a source of expense. He introduces between the bearing and the shaft thin slips of wood, which have the remarkable property of entirely suspending that incessant waste of material which, after a certain pressure on the square inch has been attained, is constantly in progress. This simple expedient has been adopted in the recent repairs of the *Himalaya*, and will probably be applied, if found successful in her case, to all screw steamers. While the surface of the bearing is preserved from waste, singularly enough, the slips of wood show no indication of being rubbed away or heated.

Gold in Wales.—Mr. Charles Low has forwarded to the directors of the Caegwian Mining Company the following particulars of his fifth series of assays:

No. 1	4 ozs.	10 dwts.	0 grs.	Fine gold per ton of quartz.
2	4	8	4	
3	3	18	10	
4	3	3	8	
5	1	17	6	
6	1	12	2	
6)	19	9	6	
Or	3 ozs.	4 dts.	21 grs. fine gold per ton of quartz.	

These assays are made from another parcel of 5 tons of quartz, which, being of a more friable nature, show a better produce for gold than the last series. I sent you a few days' since a general report of operations; and the weather continuing favourable, we are progressing with the calcining furnace, which I expect will be finished and ready for annealing within a month.—Chas. Low, *Bodowen, Dolgelly, March 23.*

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

W. Binns and J. Haughton: Valves.—C. F. Stansbury: Ringing fog-bells.—G. M. Miller and J. Wakefield: Pistons; also, Railway axles and axles boxes.—T. Sadleir: Manufacturing charcoal.—J. H. Johnson: Rolling and shaping metals; also, slide-valves.—T. Dodds, R. Leake, and W. Fletcher: Machine for heating furnaces.—C. J. Dumery: Steam-whistles.—W. G. H. Taunton: Pumps and their gear.—W. Hunt: Utilising compounds produced in galvanising iron.—J. Revell: Propelling-vessels.—C. Iles: Polishing, &c., metal substances.—A. E. L. Belford: Oscillating steam-engines.—W. Jenkins: Casting copper cylinders, &c.—A. J. Burr: Gas meters.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

P. Spence, Pendleton—Obtaining sulphur from iron pyrites, and other substances containing sulphur.

J. E. A. Gywnne, Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand—Improvements in machinery for lifting, forcing, and exhausting.

P. J. Chabot, Spitalfields—Improvements in supplying air to furnaces.

H. C. Chamille de Ruolz and A. L. Marie de Fontenay, Paris—Treatment of certain metals for producing an improved metallic alloy.

J. B. Halsey, Norfolk-street, Strand—Machine or apparatus for crushing and pulverising ores, and for separating the gold therefrom by amalgamation.

T. Griffiths, Madeley, Shropshire—Pump for raising and forcing water.

J. Rogerson and J. Brimelow, Bolton—Certain parts of steam-engines.

W. B. Adams, Adam-street, Adelphi—Rails for railways, and in the connections and fastenings for rails.

W. Frost, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street—Steam-engines.

R. Green, Sydney-street, Bromton—Propelling-vessels.

R. H. Hughes, Hatton-garden—Transmitting motive-power.

J. H. Johnson, Lincoln's Inn-fields—Axle-boxes; also, Construction and arrangement of electric telegraphs, and in the application thereof.

L. Glukman, Sackville-street, Dublin—Improvements in effecting electric communications in railway trains.

T. Thorneycroft, Wolverhampton—Ship-building.

W. Kilgour, Liverpool—Manufacture of naphtha, paraffine, and paraffine oil.

GALVANIC BATTERIES.—The Rev. N. Callan, of Maynooth, has specified his improvements in certain galvanic batteries. He claims—1. The use of the solutions in the proportions described under the first head as exciting agents, in the single fluid batteries therein specified.—2. The use of iron or cast-iron instead of the copper used in Daniell's battery, and in other similar constant batteries.—3. The use of sulphate of iron instead of the sulphate of copper used in Daniell's battery and similar constant batteries.—4. The use of iron or cast-iron and sulphate of iron for the copper and sulphate of copper used in Daniell's battery and other similar constant batteries, so that the negative element will be iron or cast-iron, and will be excited by a solution of sulphate of iron.

MACHINERY FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION—CLAYTON'S PATENT.—Yesterday we had an opportunity of inspecting several of the brick-making and tile-making machines prepared by Mr. Henry Clayton, of the Atlas Works, Dorset-square. They are intended for the forthcoming exhibition at Paris, and being got up in an elaborate style, they reflect great credit on the inventor. The machines are beautiful specimens, and carry in themselves the evidence of combining practicability, perfection of finish, and elegance; and as models, these machines may be considered not only worthy of the inventor, but as a good specimen of the engineering abilities of Englishmen.

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.—A large model has lately been placed in the Royal Panopticon of Science and Art, which exhibits the advantages of employing steam contained in a spiral pipe for ensuring the upward draft, by which a coal mine may be advantageously ventilated. In this respect it closely approximates to some of the plans now employed for warming and ventilating domestic residences. The economy of such an arrangement is proved by a reference to the fact, that only a third of the fuel usually required for ventilating mines will be needed on this principle.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

ENGLAND.—Subjoined are the traffic returns of the various English lines for the last week:—

	1855.	1854.
London and North-Western	£51,299	£49,811
Lancashire and Yorkshire	18,247	17,592
London and South-Western	11,695	11,854
London and Brighton	9,710	10,648
Midland	25,001	24,688
South-Eastern	12,548	14,298
Great Northern	19,679	18,250
Chester and Holyhead	4,334	3,680
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	8,204	7,753
East Anglian	906	911
Eastern Counties, Norfolk, and Eastern Union	20,580	19,424
Bristol and Exeter	5,368	5,391
Exeter and Crediton	131	101
Shropshire Union	710	558
Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction	1,741	2,080
Manchester and South Junction	587	621
Newcastle and Carlisle	2,920	2,667
South Yorkshire	1,631	1,854

These figures show the following aggregate results:—

	Receipts.	Miles open.	Average per mile.
1855	£174,712	3243	£53 17 5
1854	173,951	3168½	54 17 11

The aggregate comparison of the traffic is still rather unfavourable.

SCOTLAND.—The returns on Scotch lines are:—	1855.	1854.
Aberdeen	£ 1,968	£2,083
Caledonian	10,514	10,468
North British	4,523	4,338
Edinburgh and Glasgow	4,535	5,091
Glasgow and South Western	5,176	5,172
Total	£25,716	£27,152

IRELAND.—The Irish returns are:—	1855.	1854.
Belfast and Ballymena	£ 764	£ 859
Belfast and County Down	210	219
Cork and Bandon	228	239
Total	£1,202	£1,317

RAILWAY RAILS.—At the Rhymney Iron-Works, in Monmouthshire, (under the direction of Mr. G. P. Hubbuck, the manager), one of the largest railway rails ever made has just been completed. It is one of Barlow's patent, and has been forwarded, as a specimen, to the French Exhibition. The rails are so heavy and difficult to roll, that only three works in Great Britain can make them. From 18 to 20 ft. was considered a good length for such, and no one expected more; 22 ft. was the longest ever made before this time. This monster rail is 16 metres, or 52 ft. 6 in. long, and is such a perfect specimen of work, that it is not painted, but merely brushed over with oil to prevent rust, and will be so exhibited. Numbers of people from the neighbouring iron-works have flocked in to see it.

The Geelong and Melbourne Railway have announced that they are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of 3000 tons of rails, 900 tons of chairs, 16,100 pairs of fish-joint plates, 37 tons of bolts, 96,500 compressed keys, and 193,000 compressed trenails.

RAILWAY BILLS FOR THE SESSION OF 1855.—The report of the railway department of the Board of Trade on the railway bills of 1855 shows that the number of bills for railways deposited this session amounts to 104, of which 71 authorise new works, and a total length of line extending over 555 miles, besides 51 miles of deviation, and 35 proposals for enlargement of stations. Of the 33 other bills, 4 are for extension of time, 12 relate to capital arrangements, 33 to amalgamation, sale, lease, working, and traffic arrangements, and 4 may be classed as miscellaneous. Of the 71 bills authorising new works, 34 are introduced by new companies, and 37 by old. The number of such bills is thus divided:—In England 53, length of lines 384 miles; in Scotland 11, length of lines 165 miles: and in Ireland 7, length of line 106 miles.

GAS COMPANY FOR CALIFORNIA.—As a proof of the rapid strides in the settled state of society now making in California, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that a company is in course of formation for lighting the city of Sacramento with gas. A concession has been obtained from the mayor and common council of that city, giving the exclusive right for the supply of gas for 15 years, and at the expiration of that term the works are to be purchased by the corporation at a fair valuation, or the contract is to continue till such time as they may do so. The basis of the negociation is, that the estimated profit will pay 3 per cent. per month upon the capital to be invested, such being the ordinary money rate of interest in California. The capital proposed to be raised in the first instance is 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, deposit 2s. 6d. per share; but as the directors anticipate, through the influence they have there, that concessions may be obtained by this company for lighting other cities in California, it is intended to take power to extend the capital as may be hereafter required; at the same time, the liability will be restricted to 1*l.* per share. One-half the capital stock has been subscribed for, and the works are rapidly progressing, so that the lighting of Sacramento may be expected to commence in the course of the present month. It having been decided that Sacramento is to be the permanent capital of the State, it had been promised to have the State House illuminated on Thursday last, the 15th inst. The next despatches are, therefore, looked forward to with great interest. The following is an interesting description of the proposed works of the company:—The main edifice, which is to be used as a retort-house, is to have a brick front 48 ft. on First-street, by 54 ft. deep, and 21 ft. in height, and the walls are to be 2 ft. in thickness. The purifying-house is to be 37 ft. on First-street, and 28 ft. deep, and will be connected with the main building. The office building will be 50 ft. long by 28 ft. deep. The chimney of the retort-house will be 90 ft. high, and the gasometer 50 ft. in diameter by 20 ft. deep. The inside diameter of the tank for the gasholder 52 ft. 6 in., and 20 ft. deep, average thickness of brickwork of tank 5 ft. 6 in The foundation for the tank, retorts, and chimney, are on piles driven down to the gravel stratum, some 28 ft. below the surface, capped, and the whole secured by ties 12 in. square, with square iron bolts. There are to be 24 retorts, having one-seventh more capacity than the number now in use in San Francisco. These will furnish 78,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

BOSCEAN MINE.—As John Humphries (of Sennen) was descending the whim-shaft, he missed his footing, and fell between 10 and 11 fathoms. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Tergove Mining Company (the prospectus of which appears in another column) seems to be attracting attention. This concession by the Austrian Government evinces a desire to enlist foreign skill and capital to develope their mineral resources.

We regret to state that we have received accounts from Staffordshire of serious riots by the colliers, in consequence of the announcement of a reduction in wages. In the neighbourhood of Bilston, several pits were visited by armed bodies, and the men compelled to leave their work.

COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The following Parliamentary Return shows the number of Stamps issued to the respective Newspapers for the year 1854:—

MINING JOURNAL	189,500
HERAPATH'S JOURNAL	97,500
RAILWAY TIMES	72,000
RAILWAY RECORD	17,375
RAILWAY GAZETTE	5,000
LONDON COMMERCIAL RECORD	59,000
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE	33,000
LONDON MERCANTILE JOURNAL	16,000

MINING INVESTMENT.—WEST ABERFFRWD.—TO BE SOLD, a very valuable MINE, situate in the heart of the best mining district in Cardiganshire. A shallow adit level has been extended for many fathoms, in the bottom of which there is a good course of ore now to be seen, and some tons of ore on the surface broken therefrom. A deep adit level has been commenced, and driven on the course of the lode for 20 fms., the lode yielding lead ore. To continue this level to the course of lead ore discovered in the shallow adit level was the object of the present company; but a great portion of the mine being held by working miners in the adjacent neighbourhood, whose means are not sufficient to carry on the trial with spirit, is the only cause for parting with the property.—To inspect, and for further particulars, apply to the agent, PHILIP NICHOLLS, Goginan, Aberystwith.

P.S. There is every facility for the working of water machinery, carriage light, and dues moderate.—March 5, 1855. 92

TERGOVE MINING COMPANY. To be conducted (until an Imperial Charter from the Austrian Government be obtained) under the Austrian Mining Laws.

Capital £50,000, in 20,000 shares of £2 10s. each.—£2 to be paid on allotment.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Hon. WILLIAM NAPIER, 2, Old Palace-yard, Westminster.
ROBERT OFFORD, Esq., Wells-street, Oxford-street.
JOHN FOLLIOTT POWELL, Esq., 7, Albion-place, Hyde-park.
SAMUEL SWONNELL, Esq., Mark-lane.
HENRY RENDELL WOTTON, Esq., 32, Fitzroy-square.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Jehu Hitchins, Esq.
BANKERS—In Vienna: Messrs. M. H. Weikersheim and Co.
In London: The Union Bank of London.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Palmer and Nettleship, 4, Trafalgar-square.
BROKERS—Messrs. J. Hutchinson and Son, 39, Lothbury.
OFFICES,—IN VIENNA:
IN LONDON: 4, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

PROSPECTUS.

The mines, for the purchase and working of which it is proposed to form a company, are situate at Tergove, in Croatia, underlying a tract of about 25 English miles, chiefly of forest land, bordering on the navigable River Una.

Tergove is is about 30 hours distant from Vienna, and there is a direct communication by the Una to its junction with the Save, thence by the Save to Steinbruck, and thence by railway to Vienna.

The mineral district comprehended within the limits before mentioned is one of the richest in the Austrian dominions, and there are indications of partial workings at a very remote period.

About the year 1842, the attention of the Austrian Government was directed to it, and trials were made on an extensive scale, at a cost to the Austrian Government of more than £30,000. About 56 different pits were opened, and disclosed the existence of copper, iron, and lead ores; the two former in great abundance, and of good quality. Of the copper ore a large quantity was extracted, and is now lying at the mines, ready for smelting.

The result of these trials was so satisfactory, that in the year 1846 a commission was appointed, consisting of scientific and practical men, to report upon the mines, with a view to their being worked by the Government.

That report being favourable, materials were brought upon the ground for the erection of the necessary works, and preparations were made for mining on an extensive scale; but the breaking out of the Hungarian revolution, and the consequent calling out of the Croats for military service, suspended these operations, which have never since been resumed. And the Austrian Government having since adopted the policy of not directly concerning itself in industrial undertakings, a contract has been made for the sale, or grant, of the Tergove Mines to certain gentlemen in Vienna, on terms exceedingly favourable to the purchasers.

A promise has since been obtained of the concession by the Government of other and very valuable accessory privileges, such as the grant of an unlimited supply of wood in the neighbourhood for smelting purposes, at a price not exceeding half the rate at present paid for fuel, and an arrangement has been made for the commutation of the royalty payable to the Government into a mining rent of about £50 per annum.

A provisional agreement has been entered into by the promoters of the company for the purchase from the concessionaries of all their interest and property in the mines, including the ore now on the ground, for the sum of £15,000, with 2½ per cent. on the gross produce of the mines, as realised from time to time; and also for the purchase of the plant, materials, and buildings, at the price of £3000, to be paid in cash.

The promoters, being desirous of obtaining the best professional advice on the state and prospects of the mines, dispatched Mr. Jehu Hitchins to the spot, with instructions to investigate and report. A copy of his report accompanies the prospectus, and will be found to confirm the favourable opinion entertained of the value of the property. Among other things, it will be seen that, taking the least favourable result of two assays, he estimates the profit on the copper ore already extracted and lying on the ground at £7255.

The official report made to the Austrian Government gives a higher computation as to the quantity and richness of the ore raised, and computes the extent of the ore ground laid open for stoping at 6315 fms., and the quantity of ore at 13,800 tons, with an average yield of 7 per cent.—viz.:

Total quantities of dressed ore on the ground, as per Government accounts—

From Augusta Mine	18,544	Austrian centner, or	1,002	tons.
„ Thomaschitza Mine	1,684	„	90	„
„ Julius Mine	1,225	„	65	„
„ Franz Mine	1,303	„	70	„
Total			1,237	tons, valued at £9000.

Ore ground laid open for stoping, according to the plans and calculation of Government mining captain—

Augusta Mine, about	4,180	fms.	10,000	tons.
Thomaschitza Mine, about	1,550	„	2,800	„
Julius Mine, about	285	„	800	„
Franz Mine, about	300	„	200	„
Total	6,315	fms.	13,800	tons 7 per cent. ore.

Upon the best information that can be obtained, the cost of stoping and dressing this ore will not exceed 20s. per ton; and, calculating the ore to average only 6 per cent. (which is much below the average produce of the mines intended to be worked), and taking the Government scale for smelting as a safe basis, the cost price of a ton of copper would be £29 17s. 4d.—viz:

16⅔ tons of dressed ore, 6 per cent.	£16	13	4
For smelting charges, including loss, 3 per cent.	13	4	0=29 17 4

The promoters have the offer of selling all the copper they can make, at 72 florins per Austrian centner, or £111 per ton, at the smelting-works; and as the present price of copper at Vienna is £130 per ton, it is evident that, making the most liberal allowance for errors of excess in the official report, the value of the ore raised and laid open for stoping must very greatly exceed the whole capital proposed to be invested in the undertaking.

It will be seen by the report of Mr. Jehu Hitchins, that the ground is extremely favourable for mining operations, and that the past workings give the assurance of a large and continuous supply of copper ore of high quality, at a cheap rate, whereby the undertaking is altogether divested of the ordinary risks of mining enterprise.

But, independently of the large and certain profit thus derivable from the working of the copper ore, there are, as has been stated, very extensive and valuable beds of iron ore; to these Mr. Hitchins refers in his report, and having had the opportunity of judging of the character and cost of manufacture of the iron made in that district from a small ironworks which is already established there, and which, without any modern improvements, turns out as much as 100 centners a day of good grey metal pig-iron, he had correct data for arriving at a correct conclusion.

The cost price of producing 18¼ Austrian centners, or 1 ton English, charcoal pig-iron is estimated at less than 40s., and, at the present rate of prices, a profit of £3 per ton would be realised. If the pig-iron were manufactured into bars, a still higher rate of profit might be attained.

It is not, however, intended to undertake the smelting or manufacture of iron, and the above statement is made for the purpose of showing that the purchase, including as it does these important deposits of iron, is an exceedingly advantageous one. What is proposed by the present company is, to complete the purchase of the mines generally, and to work the copper. The capital contemplated for this purpose is £40,000. Of this, as already stated, £15,000 in shares would be required for the concession, and £3000 in cash for the purchase of the plant and materiel. This would leave £22,000 for working and for general purposes, a sum probably far exceeding what would actually be required; but in order to guard against any possible contingency which might arise from a deficiency of capital, the promoters have thought it prudent to extend it to £30,000. This capital it is proposed to raise in 20,000 shares, of £2 10s. each, of which £2 are to be paid on allotment.

As respects the iron mines, which, by the purchase, will belong to the company, it is proposed to reserve a power to the shareholders either to sell this portion of the property, with the privileges and rights of working incident thereto, or, if it shall be so determined, to form another company, with a distinct capital, for the iron working; but no act for that purpose to be done without the assent of the English committee of management, and the consent of three-fourths in number and value of the shareholders. If it should be determined to establish a distinct company for working the iron, the shares will be offered first to the shareholders of the existing company, but no shareholder will be under any obligation to take them.

No part of the capital raised for the purposes of this company, nor of the revenues derived from the copper works, will be applied to the working of the iron. It is intended that the company shall be constituted at the earliest practicable period under a charter from the Austrian Government, so as to afford to the shareholders the protection of an incorporated body, without personal or individual liability. In the meantime, operations may be carried on under the ordinary mining laws of Austria; and, in either case, the affairs and operations of the company will be under the direction and supervision of a committee of management in London, and the shareholders or subscribers will incur no liability beyond the amount of their shares.

The committee reserve to themselves the right of making such modifications in the above proposal, and taking such measures for effecting the intended object, as circumstances may in their judgment render necessary or expedient, and specially of completing the purchase and commencing operations whenever capital to the extent of £30,000, including the purchase of shares, shall have been subscribed for. When the company shall have been constituted, and notice thereof shall have been given by advertisement in any of the London morning newspapers, all the subscribers and holders of shares shall be considered as having adhered to the statutes which may be agreed upon. Plans of the mines, and particulars of the returns made by the mining agent to the Austrian Government, may be seen at the offices of the solicitors. Applications for shares to be addressed, in the subjoined form, either to Messrs. JOSHUA HUTCHINSON and Son, 39 Lothbury; or to Messrs. PALMER and NETTLESHIP, No. 4, Trafalgar-square, London.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Committee of Management of the Tergove Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you will allot me shares of £2 10s. each in the above undertaking; and I undertake to accept the same, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a deposit of £2 per share on allotment, and the further sum of 10s. per share as and when called for. And I authorise the committee to take such measures as they may think fit for constituting the company on the basis of the above prospectus, and to assent to such statutes as may be deemed advisable.

Dated this day of , 1855. Name in full.....
Address.....
Reference..... Occupation.....

Stannaries of Cornwall—In the Vice-Warden's Court. 94

FOX AND OTHERS v. TODD.

IN RE PENNANCE MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in this cause, and bearing date the 19th day of February last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at PENNANCE MINE, in the parish of Budock, within the said Stannaries, on Tuesday the 27th day of March inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for selling, either together or in lots, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz.:—

A 20 inch cylinder engine and boiler, fly-wheel, and other parts, complete.	Whim and other ropes.
Water-wheel and stands and launders.	Sump-whim.
9 head stamps, frames, &c.	Shaft tackle and two pulleys.
12 9 ft. 8 in. pumps.	Whim kibbles.
2 9 ft. 7 in. working pumps.	A large quantity of balk and new and old timber.
2 9 ft. 7 in. clack seats.	Ladders.
2 9 ft. 7 in. windbores.	A quantity of new and old iron.
Flat-rods, bobs and plates with stands.	Grease and old junk.
20 fms. 1½ in. bucket-rods.	Smith's bellows.
Capstan and shears.	And a variety of other materials and effects.

For viewing the same, application may be made to Mr. BENNETTS on the mine, and for further particulars to Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTS, plaintiff's solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 13, 1855.

Stannaries of Cornwall—In the Vice-Warden's Court. 95

MARGETSON v. STONE.	SAME v. PIERCY.
SAME v. WILLIAM GRIPE.	SAME v. MAYHEW.
SAME v. BERRY.	SAME v. JAMES GRIPE.

SAME v. NICHOLAS TRUSCOTT.

IN RE CHARLESTOWN UNITED MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to the several ORDERS, or DECREES, made in the above mentioned causes, and bearing date respectively the 16th day of February last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 28th day of March inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING 1030 (9000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the defendant George Stone; 315 (9000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the defendant William Gripe; 75 (9000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the defendant Richard Berry; 60 (9000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the defendant Samuel Piercy; 50 (9000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the defendant Alfred Mayhew; 30 (9000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the defendant James Gripe; and 12 (9000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the defendant Nicholas Truscott, respectively, of and in the said MINES (or as many of the said several shares of the said several defendants as may be necessary to satisfy the orders, or decrees, obtained against them respectively); and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINES.—For further information, application may be made to Mr. ROBERT WALKER CHILDS, plaintiff's solicitor, 25, Coleman-street, London; or to Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTS, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 13, 1855.

Stannaries of Cornwall—In the Vice-Warden's Court. 96

PURSUANT to THREE several ORDERS, or DECREES, made in the CONSOLIDATED CAUSES of—

TREMAYNE AND OTHERS v. CRISPIN.
PRYOR AND ANOTHER v. SAME.
TREMAYNE AND OTHERS v. SAME.
KEMP AND OTHERS v. DUNSTAN.

The CREDITORS in respect of ANNA MARIA CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of Cardinham, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 3d day of April next, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Truro, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decrees.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 20, 1855.

Stannaries of Cornwall—In the Vice-Warden's Court. 97

PURSUANT to TWO several ORDERS, or DECREES, made in the CONSOLIDATED CAUSES of—

THOMAS AND OTHERS v. BARTLE.
TONKIN AND OTHERS v. SAME.

The CREDITORS in respect of WHEAL PERU SILVER-LEAD MINE, in the parish of Perranzabuloe, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 3d day of April next, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Truro, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said decrees.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 20, 1855.

MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE. 98

MR. THOS. TYACK (Auctioneer, Appraiser, and General Commission Agent; Agent for the Mentor Insurance Office) WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Friday, the 30th day of March, to commence at Twelve o'clock, at EAST WHEAL REETH, near Balnoon Consols, Uny Lelant, the following valuable MINING MATERIALS:—viz., One 20¼ in. STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, with one boiler about 5 tons, together with the pitwork, as it now stands under water.

1 capstan and shears.	Horse-whim rope.
20 fms. ¾ chain.	44 fms. ¾ iron rod and shaft knocker.
Lot of galvanised air-pipes.	3 winze water-barrels.
Lot of wood air-pipes.	3 winze kibbles.
Lot of smiths' tools.	2 horse-whim kibbles.
Lot of miners' tools.	1½ cwt. of gunpowder.
Lot of new and old iron.	Lot of cordage.
Mine and other chests.	Lot of safety-fuse.
Horse-engine.	Lot of engine tallow.
Parcel of tin ore.	Lot of oil.
Small beam and weights.	Lot of white and red lead.
Lot of bell wire.	Lot of old timber.
Lot of old brass.	Lot of pick hilts.
Lot of steel.	1 screwing-stock.

Also, the account-house furniture.—For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer; or Capt. JNO. BURGAN, of Helston.—Dated Camborne, March 14.

VULCAN WHARF, EARL STREET, BLACKFRIARS. 99

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, the 12th April, 1855, at Eleven o'clock, on the premises, as above, by direction of the Assignees of S. Perkes, FOUR ORE PULVERIZING MACHINES (Perkes's Patent); new 14-horse power steam-engine and boiler; improved Chilian mill, with three 5 ft. iron runners; 10 ton wharf crane, and other effects. The larger of the machines is capable of crushing 50 tons per diem. The engine is highly finished; the boiler is on the Cornish principle, and is 20 ft. in length. 50 iron bedsteads; 1000 yards bed-sacking; lift and force pumps; shafting and gearing; several rods of brickwork and fire-brick setting; quantity of useful machinery, and other effects.

To be viewed on Wednesday previous to the sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

GOLD AND SILVER AMALGAMATING APPARATUS, and OTHER SPARE MATERIALS FOR SALE, at the BISSOE MINING AND SMELTING WORKS, near Deveron, near Truro:— 90

One large grinding machine, 8 ft. in diameter, by Saml. Perkes.
One small ditto.
(The above are well suited for grinding minerals, China stone, mortar, or cement.)
Two washing machines.
One cast-iron amalgamating cylinder.
One complete apparatus for distilling either mercury or amalgam without loss.
Two mercury cisterns, with wrought-iron cocks.
(The cylinders, still, and cisterns, are the same sort as are in use at the Halsbrück Amalgamating Works, near Freiburg.)

For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOSEPH MARTIN, at the Works. If not previously sold by private contract, they will be sold by tender the 13th of April next.

SUPERIOR LARCH TIMBER FOR SALE, on the ESTATE of MONZIE, near CRIEFF, PERTHSHIRE.—9753, or thereby, of GROWING LARCH TREES, on the estate of Monzie (formerly advertised for sale by private bargain), will now be SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, on the Ground, in Ten Lots, or as may be otherwise directed by the Judge of the Roup, on Wednesday, the 18th day of April next, at Twelve o'clock noon.

The timber is of excellent quality and of large dimensions, and fit for full-sized sleepers and other purposes.

The plantations are close to the turnpike-road, 2¼ miles to Crieff, from which the branch railway, north and south, is expected to be opened in autumn.

The sale will begin at the entrance to Millwhannie Wood, near the high road. Mr. Peter Morrison, overseer at Monzie, will show the proposed lots, and the roads for the removal of the timber.

Plans of the wood, and all further particulars as to time of removal and terms of payment, may be ascertained on application to DAVIDSON and SYME, W.S., Edinburgh; JOHN LOCKHART MORTON, civil engineer, Edinburgh; or JOHN MACLIESH, banker, Crieff.—Monzie Castle, March 13, 1855.

MINE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at WEST WHEAL ALFRED, in the parish of St. Erth, distant one mile from the port of Hayle:—viz., An 80 in. cylinder PUMPING-ENGINE, 10 feet stroke in the cylinder, and 8 feet in the shaft; a 70 inch cylinder PUMPING-ENGINE, 10 feet stroke, equal beam, with three wrought-iron boilers, about 12 tons in each, and furniture complete.

4 20 in. H-pieces.	1 20 in. 10 feet plunger-pole, with stuffing-box and gland.
4 30 in. top doorpieces.	2 18 in. 13 ft. ditto ditto.
3 18 in. top doorpieces.	1 12 in. 10 ft. ditto ditto.
1 12 in. top doorpiece.	1 18 in. piston and rod.
2 18 in. 10 ft. sinking windbores.	2 19 in. clack seat pieces.
1 20 in. 4 ft. flat-bottom windbore.	6 11 in. clack seat pieces.
1 20 in. 6 ft. flat-bottom windbore.	6 matching-pieces.
1 19 in. 6 ft. flat-bottom windbore.	120 fms. of 16 in. capstan-rope.
3 18 in. 8 ft. flat-bottom windbores.	120 fms. of 10 in. capstan-rope.
1 15 in. 5 ft. flat-bottom windbore.	Water-wheel 30 ft. diameter, 2 ft. breast.
16 19 in. 9 ft. pumps.	Screwing machine, complete.
11 18 in. 9 ft. pumps.	Two smiths' bellows, two smiths' anvils, smiths' vice.
1 18 in. 7 ft. pump.	24 fms. of 3 in. pump-rods.
1 18 in. 8 ft. pump.	10 fms. of 1½ in. pump-rods.
1 11 in. 9 ft. pump.	Bucket prongs, joints, and boxes.
6 18 in. 12 ft. working-barrels.	Faggoted iron chocks and set-off's
1 11 in. 10 ft. working-barrel.	2 pair 3 in. flat thread screws.
1 10 in. 9½ ft. working-barrel.	2 pair 22 in. hanging bends.
1 20 in. 9 ft. pole-case.	
1 21 in. 8 ft. pole-case.	

For particulars please apply to the agent on the mine; or Capt. THOS. RICHARDS, Foundry House, Hayle; or E. J. COLE, Esq., 2, New Broad-street, London.

January 9, 1855.

WEST ROSEWARNE UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, GWINEAR, CORNWALL. 93

In 5500 parts, or shares, of £2 each.

Conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE," by a Committee of Shareholders in London.

BANKERS—London and County Bank, London.
Messrs. Williams and Co., Miners' Bank, Camborne.

These valuable mines are situated in the parish of Gwinear, in the county of Cornwall, immediately contiguous to the western boundary of Camborne, one of the richest mineral districts in the world. They are respectively held of Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart., and his Grace the Duke of Leeds, upon licenses, with guarantees of leases for 21 years, at 1-18th dues. They adjoin the old Relistian Mine on the west, the lodes whereof intersect the setts; Rosewarne United Mines on the east, the rich lodes of which pass through their entire length; and are surrounded by the best paying mines in the county. The soil is a congenial clay-slate. Three large lodes of copper, and one of tin, have been worked below the adit, which is 50 fathoms deep.

A stratum of mundic or carbona, mixed with black and yellow copper ore, commences about 10 fms. west of the engine-shaft, dips westerly, crosses the adit, and in the 10 fm. level, about 32 fms. from the shaft, is 6 feet vertical thickness, and 5 fms. wide—it will yield at least 50 tons per month; and when dressed, produce, at the present prices, 4l. 10s. per ton for copper only, and 10s. per ton for mundic, and meet the probable current expenses of the mines, after the engine has been erected. In the 50 fathom, the future, level, the carbona will meet a cross-course, where a valuable deposit of copper ore is believed to exist. Driving east on the engine lode, in the 12 fathom level, where the Rosewarne United Mines were found rich in copper, an abundant quantity of the same ore may be confidently relied upon, by the produce of which, the West Rosewarne United Mines will be placed among the rich dividend-paying mines of the district.

There are six shafts in the mines in excellent working condition; the engine-shaft is sunk 29 fms., and two others upwards of 10 fms., below the adit; a footway has been formed from one of the shafts to the adit level; well paved ore-floors have been constructed, and an engine-house and bob-pit are ready for the reception of the machinery. Upwards of £3000 have been expended in these preparatory works, which are beneficially available to the new adventurers.

The proximity of the setts to the West Cornwall Railway presents great facilities for the transit of materials to, and of the produce from, the mines; the Gwinear Station being within one mile, and the Port of Hayle three miles, from the setts.

The unrivalled position of the mines in the heart of the richest mineral district in Cornwall, their immediate contiguity on the west and east to the Relistian and Rosewarne United Mines (the price of the shares in which have rapidly risen within the last few weeks from £12 to £150 per share), the proved richness of the setts in copper, and the fact that they will speedily yield a highly remunerative return to the adventurers, and be efficiently worked with a comparatively moderate outlay of capital, constitute the claims of the promoters of the undertaking to liberal consideration and support.

The mines are divided into 5500 parts, or shares, of £2 each, and will be disposed of free from further calls or contributions to the capital stock.

Applications for shares to be addressed to the secretary, or to Mr. THOMAS SPARGO, mine agent and sharebroker, at the office of the company, 70, Cornhill, London; or to the purser, Mr. ROBERT SYMONS, mineral surveyor, Truro, Cornwall.

A plan and section of the mines, and the cost-book of the company, may be inspected by incoming shareholders at the office in London, where prospectuses may be obtained.

IMPORTANT TO LEAD SMELTERS.—The INVENTOR is PREPARED to CONSTRUCT, upon liberal terms, a DOUBLE REVERBERATORY FURNACE, capable of making a SAVING of 50 per cent. FUEL over that of the best constructed furnaces in Europe; at the same time guarantees the general loss in smelting not to exceed 5 per cent. 94

The inventor, after 20 years' experience, both in England and various parts of the Continent, has discovered the method, in the regular course of smelting, and without any extra cost, of separating antimony from a certain class of silvery-lead ore, thereby rendering the lead free of all impurities, and, at the same time, the antimony in a marketable state.—All letters to be addressed to "C. J. R.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. A perfect model is to be seen on application to the inventor.

ELIGIBLE IRONWORKS TO BE DISPOSED OF.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, the UNEXPIRED TERM of an IRONWORKS in CUMBERLAND, comprising about 14 acres held under a lease, at a nominal rent, having six years to run, consisting of a blast furnace, with blowing engine and hot blast apparatus; forges and mills for rolling bars, sheets, and boiler plates; and a tin-plate work, capable of producing 400 boxes per week; also, 11 workmens', and two excellent managers' houses. The forges have the advantage of both steam and water power; and the whole work is most eligibly situated close to a railway, a branch of which goes into the work, and with every facility for the cheap supply of argillaceous ironstone, coal, and hematite ore. The above is in excellent condition, and may be immediately put to work at a very small expense. 95

Also, together or separately, a FREEHOLD FORGE and ROLLING MILL, in the immediate neighbourhood of the above, consisting of a complete set of rolls for puddled and finished iron, Shingler's hammer, shears, &c., worked by a steam-engine, and capable of producing 50 to 70 tons of bars weekly.

Apply to Messrs. MCEWAN and AULD, accountants, Glasgow; Messrs. WM. BIRD and Co., London or Glasgow, or PETER CAMERON, Esq., Whitehaven.

LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at One o'clock P.M.:—

To receive the accounts and balance-sheet, with reports from the directors and auditors, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1854. 96

To elect three directors, in the place of William Warne, John Taylor, Jun., and Richard Taylor, Esqs., who go out of office by rotation, but who are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

To determine on the election of a director, in the place of T. A. Readwin, Esq., retired; William Cox, Esq., duly qualified, having offered himself as a candidate for the office.

To appoint two auditors for the ensuing year, William Henderson and Thomas Coxhead, Esqs., being eligible for re-election; and for general business, as authorised by the Deed of Settlement.

At a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, it was resolved that a DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS per share be declared on the 10,000 paid-up shares of the company, payable on Monday, the 16th day of April next; and that the Transfer-books be closed for such dividend on the 9th, and re-opened on the 17th of April.

5, Scott's-yard, Cannon-street, March 14, 1855. J. B. COLOGAN, Sec.

NEW LINARES MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 4, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, London, on Wednesday, the 28th day of March inst., at one o'clock P.M., precisely, for the following purposes, namely:— 97

To receive a Report and Statement of Accounts from the Directors.

To elect two directors, in the room of T. D. Edwards and C. W. Graham, Esqs., who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, and who offer themselves accordingly, and two auditors; and to transact the ordinary business of the company.

Notice is hereby also given, that at the said meeting the following SPECIAL BUSINESS will be brought forward, namely:—

The dissolution of the said company under the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, and the passing of such resolutions thereon as the meeting may deem advisable.

By order of the Board, R. RUDING, Jun., Sec.

Offices, 4, Coleman-street-buildings, London, March 6, 1855.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINT OFFICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the offices, as under, on Tuesday, the 3d day of April next. The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely. ALFRED GODFREY, Sec.

5, Broad-street-buildings, March 23, 1855. 99

AUSTRALIAN FREEHOLD GOLD MINE COMPANY.—The Directors regret to have to inform the shareholders in the above mine, that ANTHONY WILLIAMS CLARKE (who was removed from the direction at the last General Meeting) has since FILED a BILL IN CHANCERY, and obtained an *ex parte* INJUNCTION to restrain the directors from interfering with the funds of the company. In consequence of these proceedings, the instalment of 5s. upon the remaining outstanding shares cannot be paid until the further order of the Court.

THE AUSTRALIAN FREEHOLD GOLD MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that, at a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of registered adventurers, held at the offices of the company on Tuesday, the 6th day of March last, 100

The following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

That this meeting, being of opinion that the object for which this adventure was formed has now failed, they hereby determine to dissolve the same forthwith, or as soon as practicable, under the power of the 28th Rule in the Cost-book; and direct that the committee of management be authorised to take such steps as may be necessary or advisable for realising and dividing, *pro rata* amongst the adventurers, the remaining property of the said adventure, subject to all outstanding debts and liabilities.

In pursuance of such resolution, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the registered adventurers will be HELD at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, the 3d day of April next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to confirm the above resolution. By order,

WM. PULSFORD, Purser and Sec.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1855, 39, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.

N.B. Registered shareholders are earnestly requested to attend the above meeting. All shares intended to be voted upon must be left for registration three clear days before the meeting at the offices of the company.

AGUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company will be HELD at the City of London Tavern on Friday, the 30th March next, at One o'clock precisely, to receive a report from the directors on the present position and prospects of the undertaking, and to take such steps for raising additional capital, or otherwise, as to such meeting, or any adjourned meeting therefrom, shall seem expedient. None but registered shareholders are competent to vote at such meeting; and any one who has purchased shares, and not yet registered them, is earnestly requested to do so previous to the meeting.

By order of the Board, WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London. 101

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—At the ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above company, held, pursuant to adjournment, this 16th day of March, 1855, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields,

Mr. GEO. R. COTTRELL in the chair, 102

The following resolutions were moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

That a contribution of One Shilling per share be subscribed by each shareholder, to meet the requirements of the company; and that such sum be forwarded to the secretary of the company, at the office, on or before the 10th of April next; and that such sum of One Shilling per share be repaid to the shareholders out of the first assets which shall come to the hands of the directors; and that a bonus, at the rate of 25 per cent., be paid with the One Shilling per share.

That this meeting be further adjourned to Monday, the 16th day of April next.

That a vote of thanks be given to the chairman.

11, Adam-street, Adelphi. By order, GEO. F. GOODMAN, Sec.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the Moot Hall at Daventry, on Monday, the 19th March, 1855.

It was resolved, in order fully to develope the profits of, and to extend the undertaking, that the capital of the company be increased by the issue of 3500 of the unallotted shares, at a premium of £1 per share.

All applications for such shares must be immediately forwarded to us, at the Moot Hall at Daventry.

E. C. BURTON, } Secs.
WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY, }

FORM OF APPLICATION. 103

To the Secretaries of the Northamptonshire Iron Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you to allot me shares in the above company; and I undertake to pay to the bankers of the company £1 on each allotted share (that is, £1 as the subscription, and £1 as a premium, in respect of such share) when required to do so.

Name .....
Address .....
Date ..... Reference .....

ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—Notice is hereby given, that INTEREST, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1855, will be RECEIVABLE, on and after the 4th day of April next, on the shares of this company. The provisional certificates must be left at the offices of the company, 16, Cannon-street, City, in order that they may be exchanged for the definite shares.

The amount of interest payable on the respective certificates is as follows:—

On a certificate of 1 share	£0 3 0	
" " 3 shares	0 15 0	104
" " 5 shares	1 5 0	
" " 10 shares	2 10 0	
" " 20 shares	5 0 0	

By order of the Board, GEO. P. SMITH, Sec.
16, Cannon-street, City, March 1, 1855.

GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY. Incorporated by an Act of the Victoria Legislation, 8th February, 1853. 115

Capital £350,000, in 17,500 shares of £20 each,

Bearing an interest of £5 per cent. per annum, guaranteed for 21 years by the Colonial Government, and payable half-yearly at Geelong, Melbourne, Sydney, and London.

The Colonial Government, having originally guaranteed an interest of 5 per cent. upon £200,000 only of the subscribed capital of this company, the 10,000 shares representing that portion were allotted shortly after the issue of their first prospectus in the colony.

The rapid progress of the works towards completion rendering it desirable to procure the whole of the plant and rolling stock from England without delay, the company found it necessary to apply for an extension of the guarantee to the entire capital of £350,000, which the Government has accordingly conceded.

With a view, therefore, of providing funds in London for the residue of the materials, without incurring the large extra charges for exchange, the directors of the company have placed a limited number of shares for allotment, fully paid up, through their London agency.

The immensely increased and increasing population of Geelong (now about 50,000) and Melbourne (about 100,000), the large township of William's Town, by which the line passes, and the Hobson's Bay shipping trade, render this undertaking of the highest importance, offering extraordinary and immediate advantages to shareholders.

Free grants of land for the line and intermediate stations have been made by the Government to the company, including 13 acres in the centre of the corporate town of Geelong for the terminus, with harbour frontages for the pier and wharves, the value of which is not less than £120,000.

The electric telegraph has been laid by the Government within the company's fences, and is now in operation.

The entire cost of formation, including earthworks, bridges, stations, and permanent way, together with rolling stock, tanks, cranes, and other plant, sufficient for the effective working of the line, will not exceed £10,000 per mile.

A traffic statement has been carefully prepared in the colony, taken from Customs' returns and other data, by which estimate a dividend of 25 per cent. (as limited by the Act) is fully expected, leaving still a surplus towards a reserved fund.

With regard to the state of the works, an extract is here given from the half-yearly report of the directors, received by the last mail, and dated 30th December, 1854:—

"Of the contracts already in progress, about 18 miles are ready for the rails, and 10 miles more of the remaining 18 miles will be finished within the next three months. The first shipment of rails have arrived, and others are expected daily. The laying of the permanent way has been commenced, and will be carried on with all dispatch.

"Tenders are invited for erecting the bridge at Cowle's Creek, and tenders for the bridge over the Duck Ponds will be called for immediately.

"The harbour pier, 1000 ft. in length, is in active progress, and will be completed during the next month, in accordance with the contract."

It is confidently expected that the line will be open for traffic before the close of the present year, 1855.

Contracts, specifications, plans, and sections of the line, may be seen, and all further information obtained, on application at the office of the London agency.

32, Cannon-street, London, March 20, 1855. S. J. COOKE, Managing Agent.

GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that APPLICATIONS will be RECEIVED by the undersigned for SHARES in the GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY until WEDNESDAY, the 4th April next, at noon, at not less than par, payment for which must be made before the 1st May next. 116

The shares will carry interest, as guaranteed by the Colonial Government, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and a scrip certificate for each share will be issued, bearing the seal of the company.—Applications to be marked, "Tenders for Geelong and Melbourne Railway Stock." LARNACH AND WALKER.

37, Cannon-street, London, March 20, 1855.

GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the undersigned until Saturday, the 31st inst., at noon, for the supply of—

3,000 tons RAILS, double headed, from 70 lbs. to the yard.
900 tons CHAIRS.
16,100 pairs FISH-JOINT PLATES.
37 tons BOLTS.
96,500 COMPRESSED KEYS.
193,000 COMPRESSED TREENAILS. 107

Specifications, and any further information which may be required, will be given on application to DANIEL GOOCH, Esq., C.E., Great Western Railway, Paddington; or at the office of the London agency, 37, Cannon-street. Tenders must state the time and port of delivery. Terms cash.

Signed, LARNACH AND WALKER.
37, Cannon-street, London, March 16, 1855.

MONMOUTHSHIRE WAGON COMPANY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION and DELIVERY of ONE HUNDRED NARROW GAUGE COAL WAGONS.—Sealed tenders, to be addressed to the "Chairman of Directors," Slow Hill, Newport, Monmouthshire, must be delivered on or before Ten A.M. of the 28th inst. Specifications, and any further information, may be had on application to THOMAS GRATREX, Esq., vice-chairman, Newport, Monmouthshire. 110

Dated, Newport, Monmouthshire, March 14, 1855.

NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw the attention of railway companies and engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS. This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent engineers of the day, as the most effective, economical, and perfect joint in use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hinderance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down.

The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock by the application of Norris's Patent is incalculable; and wherever adopted must very considerably decrease working expenses. 112

To railway companies, having old and bad roads, the principle is peculiarly advantageous, as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly safe and serviceable state for many years, but, at the same time, bring into efficient use all the old and broken chairs.

To the railway world in general it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest locomotion, and is most simple and economical in principle.

Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection, on application to the manager, at the offices of the company, Wolverhampton.

RAILWAY AXLE-BOX COMPANY.—The axle-boxes manufactured under the combined patents of this company perfectly EXCLUDE SAND or GRIT, PREVENT the ESCAPE of GREASE, and thereby secure PERFECT LUBRICATION, DIMINISHED FRICTION, FREEDOM FROM HOT AXLES, and a SAVING of, at least, 75 per cent. in the consumption of grease and the cost of repairs, thus ensuring those important desiderata in railway transit—SAFETY, ECONOMY, and EFFICIENCY. Terms for licenses, and every information, may be obtained of GEORGE RICHARDSON, Manager.

10, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, London. 111

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY beg to call the attention of civil engineers, contractors, and others interested in the construction of railways to the PRESENT LOW PRICE OF IRON, by which a SAVING may be effected of nearly £300 per mile, single line, in the ADOPTION of Mr. W. H. BARLOW'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON PERMANENT WAY, over that of the ordinary road. Every information can be obtained on application to WM. HOWDEN, Sec.

26, Great George-street, Westminster. 113

SUBSTITUTE FOR HORSES.—NEILSON'S MINERAL LOCO'-ENGINES.—The subscribers, at the request of several iron and coal masters having turned their attention to the substituting of a SIMPLE and CHEAP LOCO' ENGINE, for the horses employed upon their works at so much trouble and expense have perfectly SUCCEEDED in doing all kinds of horse-work with their little MINERAL LOCO'-ENGINES, which are simple in construction, can go upon any part of a railway that a wagon can be put, and are even substituted for the rope and fixed engines upon inclines. There are many of these engines at work in England and Scotland, doing the work of from four to fifteen or twenty horses, at a saving to the proprietors of from £350 to upwards of £1000 per annum.

NEILSON and CO., Locomotive Engine Builders, Glasgow. 112

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies. 113

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 166, Strand. 114

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE. 115

RAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.—GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURERS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c. 116

GRIFFIN AND HENSON, RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUILDERS, SOHO, BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK for RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS. 117

INGLIS AND CHISHOLM, MANCHESTER, MAKE SMALL STEAM-ENGINES for MINERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.; also, DRILLING, PUNCHING, and SHEARING MACHINES, and OTHER TOOLS, of the best quality, at a reasonable price.—Address, INGLIS and CHISHOLM, Charles-street, Garratt, Manchester. 118

CLECKHEATON IRONWORKS, YORKSHIRE.—JOHN TAYLOR, MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS of FORGINGS for LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, and OTHER ENGINES, HEAVY SHAFTING, ARM MOULDS, and ALL OTHER COUNTRY FORGINGS. 119

TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, FOUNDERS, &c.—Messrs. DAUNT and MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of PIG and MANUFACTURED IRON.

All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made. 120

STIRLING'S PATENT IRON.—The TOUGHENED CAST-IRON for GIRDERS, SHAFTINGS, ROLLS, PINIONS, RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS, ENGINE CYLINDERS, and for all purposes where a strong, dense iron is required, can be PROCURED of the following brands:—

DUNDYVAN.	LLOYD, FOSTERS, AND CO.
FORTH COMPANY.	RUSSELL'S HALL, &c.
HORSLEY COMPANY.	

RAILS OF (or surfaced with) PATENT HARDENED IRON, can be OBTAINED of the following makes:— 121

PARKGATE.	EBBW VALE.
CROOKHAY.	DUNDYVAN.
BAGNALLS.	MONKLAND.
BLAINA.	HAWKS, CRAWSHAY, AND CO., &c.

By direct application to the several works.

Full information as to manufacture, quality, and terms for use of patent right, will be given by Mr. CHARLES MAY, 3, Great George-street, Westminster; and by Mr. W. P. MARSHALL, 54, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Messrs. THORNTON AND SONS, of BRADFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM, RECEIVE ORDERS for Mr. MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, RAILS, &c.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRON FOUNDERS, BEDFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK; and ROSELAND VALE FOUNDRY AND HAMMER MILLS, LISKEARD; beg to announce to the Gold Mining and other Companies, that they are manufacturing HORIZONTAL and PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES of all sizes, fit for PUMPING, CRUSHING, and OTHER PURPOSES. There are several advantages over the perpendicular rotary engine:—1. The bob is dispensed with, and heavy sweep rod.—2. The cost of erection is much less, both in engines and buildings; sheds put up with wood may be applied instead of stone walls, especially in foreign climes, where wood is plentiful, and can be removed at much less cost. Also, MANUFACTURERS of CHILIAN CRUSHING MILLS (on the newest principle), and CORNISH CRUSHERS, similar to those used in the mines of Devon and Cornwall. DRESSING AND MINING TOOLS of every description kept ON SALE.—Companies supplied with working engineers and mechanics, for erecting machinery in any part of the world. 122

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.—BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER (Price, 12 in., £4 4s.; 6 in., £3 3s.) TO BE OBTAINED of the MAKER, JOHN DAVIS, Mathematical Instrument Maker, Derby.

Dials, Levels, Pit Barometers, and all accessories pertaining to the engineer. 123

KENTLEDGE ALWAYS IN STOCK, or MADE TO BUYERS' OWN SPECIFICATION.—Apply to WILLIAM F. SIM, Sweeting-street, Liverpool.—N.B. Old Kentledge bought. 124

MESSRS. GWYNNE AND CO. are PREPARED to GRANT LICENSES for the REDUCTION of IRON, COPPER, LEAD, TIN, and OTHER ORES, FUSING and REFINING METALS, CEMENTATION OF STEEL, &c., by their NEWLY PATENTED PROCESS. Results can be produced in less than half the time at present required, and it is expected eventually in practice it will not exceed one-third, reducing the cost of the best steel to one-half its present price, with a corresponding saving in time and reduction in price in all other metals. 125

Messrs. GWYNNE and Co. are also PREPARED to GRANT LICENSES for the MANUFACTURE of their NEW and POWERFUL FUELS, superior to all others yet brought before the public, in their increased heating and calorific value, their entire freedom from spontaneous combustion, their density and compactness of form, and in their great economy of first cost, by the improved modes of manufacture. Machinery for the complete manufacture of 1 to 50 tons of this fuel per hour may be procured from Messrs. Gwynne and Co. Samples of the fuel may be inspected, reports on its value, and all information, can be had by applying to Messrs. GWYNNE and Co., engineers, Essex-Wharf, Strand, London.

TO MINING COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—MINING MACHINERY of all kinds; STEAM-ENGINES, from 20 to 500-horse power; WATER-WHEELS and GEARING; constructed by an eminent Cornish engineering firm.—Apply to WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., C.E., 10, Salisbury-street, Adelphi, London. 126

TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS.—PETER ROTHWELL JACKSON'S MACHINE for MOULDING SPUR and OTHER WHEELS (without wheel patterns) is NOW AT WORK, and he can SUPPLY WHEEL CASTINGS of any diameter, pitch, number, breadth, or form of cog, on reasonable terms, WITHOUT ANY CHARGE FOR PATTERNS. This method of moulding produces wheels of a superior quality, and will be found very valuable when a change of speed is required, or to replace broken wheels with others of stronger proportions. 127

P. R. JACKSON also HOLDS a LICENSE to MANUFACTURE RAMSBOTTOM'S PATENT METALLIC PISTONS, which for lightness, cheapness, simplicity, and efficiency, he can with confidence recommend.

References to parties who have the patent wheels and pistons at work, and any other information as to prices, or licenses to manufacture them, may be had on application at the Salford Rolling Mills, Manchester.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, SHIPBUILDERS, &c.—W. BLACKETT, ENGINEER, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, has FOR SALE, and READY FOR DELIVERY, various ENGINEERING TOOLS, comprising large and small drilling and boring machines, self-acting screw-cutting lathes, hand lathes, planed iron beds and compound slide rests, shaping and planing machines, and other useful tools. Particulars forwarded on application. 128

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. 129

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

ROPE MANUFACTURE.—THOMAS DAVEY, PHŒNIX ROPE WALK, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURER of every description of MINING and SHIPPING CORDAGE on an IMPROVED PATENT PRINCIPLE, now OFFERS ROPE of the best quality at a great REDUCTION in PRICES; and begs to call attention to his superior FLAT ROPES, which are not surpassed in strength and durability, and of which the highest testimonials can be produced.—On hand, an excellent capstan-rope, nearly new. 130

PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR.—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and CO., Sole Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—ROUND and FLAT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANIZED or UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c. 132

Offices, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

WIRE ROPE AND SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH WORKS, 30, WAPPING, LONDON.—The undersigned respectfully solicit attention to the great REDUCTION in the PRICE of their ROPES, which they continue to manufacture of the very best material. The only Prize Medal awarded for "Excellent Workmanship" in wire ropes, shown at the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, was obtained by them. WILKINS AND WEATHERLY. 133

IMPROVED PATENT WIRE ROPE.—Mr. ANDREW SMITH, the ORIGINAL INVENTOR of WIRE ROPE, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS, solicits the attention of the public to his IMPROVED PATENT MANUFACTURE, as the best and cheapest, having obtained his sixth patent since 1835.

Office, 69, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London. 134

STEAM HAMMER.—A SMALL, but very POWERFUL STEAM HAMMER (Bagge's Patent) FOR SALE. It is adapted to all the purposes of forging iron or tilting steel, as the blows can be regulated at pleasure, and the number of strokes per minute increased to upwards of 200.—To be seen at Messrs. MANN and HALL'S, engineers, 92, Blackfriars-road, London, where all further particulars may be obtained. 135

MR. LEE STEVENS'S PATENT FURNACES constitute a perfect SYSTEM of SMOKE PREVENTION and ECONOMY OF FUEL, for all manufacturing purposes, from the smallest pan to the largest copper or boiler; and is remarkable for simplicity, cheapness, and facility of adaptation. Average saving of fuel, 20 per cent. The novelty and validity of his letters patent have been legally established, and the statutory certificates of the Lord Chief Baron duly obtained. Drawings of a variety of furnaces in successful operation, inclusive of those on the premises of Bevington and Morris; Charrington, Head, and Co.; Day and Martin; Keens and Welch; Pott and Co.; the *Times* printing-office; and hundreds besides.—Testimonials, official reports, &c., may be seen at 1, Fish-street-hill, City. 136

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c., VIA EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, by their mail packets leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for CHINA and the STRAITS by those of the 4th of the month.

For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton. 137

EMIGRATION.—AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.—Parties with limited means wishing to proceed to above or other colonies are advised to make arrangements prior to the Passengers' Act Amendment Bill, now before Parliament, being passed, which will tend materially to increase the expense. Present rates, landing passengers and goods on the wharves free:—Melbourne, &c., £15 15s.; New York, £3 10s.; Boston, £4.

WILLIAM BARNETT and CO., 25, Philpot-lane, London. 138

MERCANTILE, MINING, & AGRICULTURAL LABORATORY, CONDUCTED BY W. CROWDER, F.C.S., CONSULTING AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, 104, SIDE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 139

Late Lecturer on Chemistry in the Newcastle College of Medicine, and formerly Assistant in the Laboratory of the Highland and Agricultural Society.

Mr. W. CROWDER begs to inform such persons as are connected with Mercantile, Mining, or Agricultural pursuits, that he will be happy to perform ANALYSES and ASSAYS of every description, and to be CONSULTED upon subjects pertaining to SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. A limited number of PRIVATE PUPILS are admitted to the laboratory on the following terms:—

Fee for 12 months' course of instruction, in one payment in advance...	£20	0	0
Fee for 3 months, payment in advance	6	0	0

BRICK MAKING MACHINES. 140

TO CONTRACTORS, BRICK, AND TILE MAKERS, AND EXPORTERS.

CLAYTON'S PATENTS (ATLAS WORKS) FOR AUSTRALIA AND THE COLONIES.

CLAYTON'S PATENT BRICK MAKING MACHINES offer a most important and profitable investment.

CLAYTON'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE (of which there are now upwards of 100 in use) is worked by one horse, or by steam and water power, and combines the whole process of pugging the clay and making the bricks at one time.

CLAYTON'S PATENT TILE, PIPE, and HOLLOW BRICK MACHINES, of various sizes and construction.

CLAYTON'S PATENT BRICK or TILE PRESSING or MOULDING MACHINES.

CLAYTON'S PATENT DIES, for the manufacture of socketing sewerage pipes.

CLAYTON'S PUGGING MILLS, of various sizes and construction, for tile clay, brick earth, mortar, &c. And every article connected with the brick, tile, and pottery trades.

The above machines may be inspected, and illustrated catalogues obtained, at the manufactory, Atlas Works, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, London.

[TESTIMONIAL.]

Haslingden, near Manchester, Dec. 2, 1854.—SIR: Several kilns of bricks made by your machines have been burnt, and I have great pleasure in informing you that they are as good as can be desired. They are in all respects superior to hand-made bricks, and command a much better price. Your machines are simple and efficient implements. I have sent you a few bricks for a sample, which I hope you have received. I remain, your's, very truly, J. RAWSTHORNE.

Mr. Clayton, London.

BUDGE'S MINER'S GUIDE IMPROVED.
New Edition, corrected and enlarged, 8vo., with Portrait, 12s. 141

THE PRACTICAL MINER'S GUIDE; comprising a Set of Trigonometrical Tables, adapted to all the purposes of Oblique or Diagonal, Vertical, Horizontal, and Traverse Dialling; with their application to the Dial, Exercise of Drifts, Lodes, Slides, Levelling, Inaccessible Distances, Heights, &c. By J. BUDGE.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

In fcp. 8vo., with Four Plates, price 5s., a

GUIDE TO GEOLOGY. By JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S., F.G.S., Deputy Reader in Geology in the University of Oxford, &c., New Edition, corrected to the present time. 142

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Just published, in One Volume, demy 8vo., 110 pages, illustrated by Twenty-two Maps, Diagrams, &c.,

FOUR LECTURES ON GEOLOGY AND MINING. Read at Leeds, Hull, Bradford, Harrogate, &c. By GEO. HENWOOD, M.E. Forming a complete compendium of these subjects. Dedicated, by permission, to Sir CHARLES LEMON, Bart., F.R.S., F.G.S., President of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, &c.

Published (for the author) at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. Price, handsomely bound in cloth lettered, 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s. 143

Just published, price Sixpence,

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1854; WITH REMARKS ON THE FAILURE OF GOLD MINING IN ENGLAND. 144

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S.

To be had at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London; or of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

MENSURATION FOR MECHANICS AND ARTISANS.
Third Thousand, with important additions, 1s., or bound in cloth, 1s. 6d., or post free on receipt of 18 queen's heads. 145

MENSURATION MADE EASY; or, the DECIMAL SYSTEM FOR THE MILLION, with its Application to the Daily Employments of the Artisan and Mechanic. By CHARLES HOARE.

To those who desire to make themselves acquainted with the sciences on which it treats, without the aid of a master, it would be impossible to overrate its importance.—*Morning Advertiser.*

London: Effingham Wilson, publisher, 11, Royal Exchange.

CLAY PURIFICATION OF GAS.—This process is APPROVED and ADOPTED by some of the most intelligent GAS ENGINEERS in the kingdom, and their opinions are fully borne out by the investigations of Dr. Letheby and other scientific authorities. It will, no doubt, be employed in nearly every well managed gas-works; and will lead to an enlarged consumption of gas in private houses, from which it is now excluded by a fear of its impurity.—Terms of license, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. HOLMES BROTHERS, Huddersfield, agents to the patentees. In use at the gas-works of Leeds, Preston, Huddersfield, Wakefield, West Riding County Gaol, &c. 146

IMPROVED LIFTING JACKS. IMPROVED RATCHET JACK. HALEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK.

MANUFACTURED BY W. AND J. GALLOWAY, PATENT RIVET WORKS, *MANCHESTER.* 147

The attention of parties who employ Lifting Jacks, is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS.—ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, and 165, FLEET STREET. BREAKFAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to Eight o'clock; joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP and VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HOTE at Half-past One and Half-past Five, at Two Shillings each. A night porter in attendance. 148

COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN, and others visiting the Metropolis, will find EVERY COMFORT OF HOME at MISS ADAMS'S BOARDING HOUSE (late Green's), 19, ADDLE STREET, WOOD STREET, CITY. Central situation.—Excellent beds.—Terms strictly moderate.—No charge for servants.—Porter up all night. 149

"What is infirm from your sound parts shall fly,—
Health shall live free and sickness freely die."—*Shakspeare.*

THE ONLY REAL CURE WITHOUT INWARD MEDICINE IS ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTER. 150

Price 1s. 1½d., for children 9½d., each.
Sold by all chemists and booksellers in the kingdom.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRY. 151

WOTHERSPOON, MACKAY, and Co., 66, Queen-street, Cheapside, London.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS EFFECT EXTRAORDINARY CURES OF BAD LEGS.—Mr. John Stokill, of West Hartley, Northallerton, suffered for upwards of two years with several wounds on his legs; every means were tried in the hope of deriving some benefit, but without success; and the disease ultimately assumed so severe an aspect that it was considered amputation would be necessary in order to save his life. Hopeless as his case appeared, he resolved not to undergo the operation, but commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The result was an almost immediate improvement, and by continuing these wonder-working remedies, both legs were completely cured.—Sold by all vendors of medicine, and at Prof. Holloway's establishments, 244, Strand, London; and 80, Maiden-lane, New York. 152

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£3 11s. 10d.	£14⅜		£13 1 0	£0 6 0—Feb., 1855.
8000	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2	1½		0 3 0	0 1 6—July, 1854.
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	7	7		0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
1024	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	6		12 5 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1854.
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	1l. 17s. 6d.	—		0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2l. 6s. 8d.	9¾		6 17 6	0 6 0—Feb., 1855.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	⅜		0 5 0	0 2 6—July, 1853.
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91¼	350		323 5 0	10 0 0—Dec., 1854.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	4½		0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	7l. 17s.	2		1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept., 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	85		229 10 0	2 0 0—April, 1854.
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddlan	1	1⅛		0 1 9	0 0 9—Aug., 1854.
256	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	16		9 0 0	3 0 0—June, 1850.
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	97½		55 0 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1855.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	185		45 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1855.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	375	375 380	433 0 0	9 0 0—March, 1855.
2000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	1	1		0 3 0	0 1 8—Nov., 1853.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257¾	77½		873 4 0	3 0 0—Feb., 1854.
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1l. 9s.	1		0 6 6	0 1 6—April, 1853.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	80		8 0 0	4 0 0—Nov., 1854.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24¼	100	105 110	238 0 0	2 10 0—April, 1854.
1035	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	17l. 11s. 4d.	23		2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	5⅝	12		0 5 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1854.
1200	Eyam Mining Company, Derbyshire	3⅛	26		4 13 4	0 10 0—Dec., 1854.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30		399 13 0	1 10 0—Aug., 1850.
3240	Foxdale, Isle of Man	7l. 10s. 6d.	25		41 7 3	1 0 0—Oct., 1854.
320	Ditto (New Shares of 25l. each)	20	20		2 4 0	0 16 0—Oct., 1854.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	2⅛	2		1 0 8	0 3 3—June, 1853.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	6		22 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1850.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	13¼	14		0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
30000	Great Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	1	⅜		0 1 0	0 1 0—Sept., 1854.
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	4¼	¾		0 10 0	0 4 3—Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	200		181 10 0	5 0 0—Nov., 1854.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	2½		2 12 6	0 7 6—April, 1854.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3⅜	10½		1 5 6	0 6 0—March, 1855.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	25	8		25 0 0	— —Feb. 1844.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	—		3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d.	—		380 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1851.
2048	Kenneggy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	¼		0 4 0	0 4 0—March, 1854.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9¾	—		1 15 0	0 5 0—May, 1854.
20000	Lackamore (copper), Tipperary, Ireland	1	⅜		0 1 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000		1300 0 0	50 0 0—Feb., 1855.
5000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	3l. 8s.	1		0 2 0	0 2 0—Aug., 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	100		1044 0 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1855.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18¾	175		218 15 0	2 10 0—Dec., 1854.
320	Machno Slate and Slab Company	25	30		1 17 6	1 5 0—June, 1853.
160	Ditto (New Shares)	12½	15		0 12 6	0 12 6—June, 1853.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	5¼		0 2 6	0 2 6—May, 1853.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3¾	2⅛		0 17 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1854.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2¾	½		1 11 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	16⅜	16¾	10 6 6	0 14 0—Jan., 1855.
5000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllyfin	1	1⅛		0 3 9	0 1 3—Nov., 1854.
—	Ditto	4s.	⅜		—	— — —
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down	50	—		41 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1855.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	80		324 0 0	2 0 0—Dec., 1854.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	100		249 10 0	4 0 0—Sept., 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	*nil.*	18	16½ 17	3 16 0	0 10 0—Feb., 1855.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1⅛	12		23 6 0	0 10 0—July, 1853.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7¾	8¼		3 0 0	0 10 0—Oct., 1854.
1160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe	21½	15		1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	300		50 0 0	10 0 0—Nov., 1853.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—		6 6 0	1 1 0—Sept., 1854.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20⅝	21		24 4 0	1 5 0—Feb., 1855.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3½	—		0 8 0	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	300		350 0 0	8 0 0—Jan., 1855.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1l. 6s. 6d.	6¼		2 2 6	0 7 6—Sept., 1854.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	95		60 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37½	330		276 5 0	10 0 0—March, 1855.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¾	—		8 8 6	0 2 6—Dec., 1853.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	4		0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	100		888 0 0	8 0 0—Feb., 1854.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	10⅜	10		11 10 0	3 0 0—Oct., 1850.
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	1⅞	1½ 2	4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7½	2¼	2 2⅛	6 18 6	0 10 6—Feb., 1853.
2048	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	¾	6		7 16 3	0 5 0—Feb., 1855.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	¾		1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1847.
572	Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives	11⅛	24		1 15 0	1 0 0—Feb., 1854.
98	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	200		4672 15 0	7 0 0—Jan., 1855.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	10⅜	—		403 13 6	2 10 0—April, 1851.
10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	—		0 1 0	0 1 0—Feb., 1855.
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	30		303 10 0	4 0 0—March, 1854.
4096	Trewetha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	3⅛	3⅛ 3⅜	0 13 0	0 3 0—June, 1854.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	—		55 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	210		47 5 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1854.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8¼	—		2 5 0	0 2 6—Jan., 1855.
7500	Welsh Potosi (silver-lead), Talybont, Card.	5	6½		1 0 0	0 10 0—Jan., 1855.
2500	Ditto	3½	—		0 11 0	0 7 0—Jan., 1855.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1½	30	27 28	2 10 0	0 10 0—March, 1855.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	160	165 170	265 5 0	4 0 0—Feb., 1855.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	£10 7	105	130	10 0 0	2 0 0—March, 1855.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	18		23 5 0	1 5 0—Nov., 1854.
200	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne	77	260		20 0 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1855.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7	17	18 19	4 10 0	0 10 0—Feb., 1855.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10¼	550	520	622 10 0	20 0 0—Feb., 1855.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	550	500 520	651 5 0	25 0 0—March, 1855.
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	3¾	13		0 10 0	0 10 0—Feb., 1855.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	230		3 13 8	2 5 6—March, 1853.
5700	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4l. 14s.	6		1 4 6	0 2 0—Dec., 1854.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	—	115		2375 10 0	8 0 0—May, 1854.
5000	Wheal Golden (sil.-lead), Perranzabuloe	4½	⅛		1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
6000	Wheal James (iron, copper), Roche	1l. 4s.	⅜		0 2 0	0 2 0—May, 1853.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3⅛	10		4 10 0	1 0 0—Oct., 1853.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	52		30 0 0	2 0 0—Aug., 1854.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	100		220 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1854.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5¼	36½		28 15 0	2 0 0—March, 1854.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	400		167 3 0	2 10 0—Feb., 1855.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	24¼	—		40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	280		254 10 0	8 0 0—April, 1854.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8⅜	31½	32 33	46 10 0	1 10 0—Oct., 1854.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9⅜	4		10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan., 1854.
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive	1l. 9s.	4⅞		0 4 0	0 4 0—Feb., 1855.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	38½		24 13 0	1 12 6—July, 1854.
10000	Wryagan (slate), Festiniog	1	—		0 2 0	0 1 0—Aug., 1854.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	2		4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov., 1853.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	⅜	⅛ ⅜	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25½	2¾	2⅛ 3	34 17 6	0 10 0—Dec., 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	158		150 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1854.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	49	49 51	69 12 0	4 0 0—Jan., 1855.
100000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1	⅛	⅛ ¼	0 1 6	0 1 6—March, 1854.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	16	19	20 22	4 18 0	1 0 0—March, 1855.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	16⅛	14½ 16⅛	8 10 0	0 10 0—Jan., 1855.
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	7⅝	7⅛ 8	2 0 6	0 15 0—March, 1854.
133815	Mariquita and New Granada	1	⅓	⅜ ⅝	0 2 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	6¾	6½ 7	6 0 0	0 7 6—Jan., 1855.
188676	North British Australasian	1	1	¾ 1	0 0 8	0 0 8—March, 1854.
2000	Obernhof (lead), Nassau	1	¼		0 1 0	0 1 0—June, 1853.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12¾	5	5¾ 6¼	33 4 0	1 5 0—July, 1848.
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	—		0 1 9	0 0 7—June, 1854.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	30	30 32	27 17 6	2 0 0—Nov., 1854.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico .....Av.	28¼	4⅛	5¼ 5⅝	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb., 1853.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	⅛	
100000	Agua Fria (gold), California	1	⅜	⅛
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	—	
20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia	6	1½	1⅛
75000	Brucutu (gold), Brazil	⅛	1s.	
80000	Clarendon Consols, Jamaica	⅛	⅜	
25000	Dalecarlia (sil.-lead), Sweden	½	⅛	
25000	Fortuna (silver-lead), Spain	¾	⅜	⅜ 1⅛
120000	Gladbach (zinc) Rhenish Pruss.	1	⅜	
20000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	⅛	¼	
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	⅜	
20000	Keweenaw Point (cop., sil.)	5	—	
2309	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	4	4¾	
60000	Liberty (gold), Virginia, U.S.	1	⅜	
60000	Linares, New, (lead, cop.), Spain	1	⅜	⅛
22000	Louise, Rhenish Prussia	1	—	
10000	Lusitanian Min. Co. for Portugal	1	⅜	¾ 1
17000	Metcalfe (copper), Jamaica	1	⅛	
25000	Modena (cop., sil.-lead), Italy	1	—	
25000	Nassau (cop.), Rhenish Prussia	1	—	
10000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	2¾	2¾
200000	Nouveau Monde, California	1	¼	⅛ ¼
25000	Peninsular Mining Company	¾	½	
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France	20	16	15 16
25000	Port Royal and St. Andrew's	½	¼	
60000	Quartz Rock, California	1	⅛	
100000	Rhenish Mining Company	¼	—	
70000	Waller, Goochland Co., Virginia	1	⅜	½
75000	Wildberg (sil.-lead., copper)	2	1¾	
100000	Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	12s	⅜	

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
3000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	3⅛	2	
940	Bainoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	2	¾	
4000	Balleswidden United	3	1⅛	
12000	Ballygoneen (lead), Wicklow	1	⅜	
4000	Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare	£1 6	—	
15000	Barytes Company of Ireland	1	1¼	
4000	Bedford Consols	1s.	¼	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	11	2½	
1500	Birch Aller, Bridford	6¼	5½	
3000	Birch Tor and Vitifer, Lydford	£2 5 6	¾	
1000	Boiling Well (copper)	10	17½	
120	Bollowall and Nanpean (tin)	20	—	
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	4	⅜	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20	75	
4235	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	3¾	—	
4000	Braich Goch Slate Quarries	⅜	—	
126	Britannia, Llanarmon	6	10	
4000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	⅜	⅛	
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	20	100	
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2⅛	2⅛	2¾
256	Buller and Basset United (cop.)	31¼	80	85
2000	Bwlch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	1	3	
6000	Caegwian (gold), Merioneth	⅛	⅛	
5000	Cae-Gynon, Cardiganshire	8s. 6d.	¼	
1024	Caerphilly & Carfinnon, S. Wales	3	—	
3384	Calstock Consols (copper)	4½	¾	
3164	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	£4 17	⅝	
1000	Camborne Consols	3⅛	—	
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	5	—	
2000	Carbona (tin, copper), Crowan	7	⅜	
50000	Carnarvonshire Slate	1	1¾	
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3	1¾	
8500	Carrack Dews United, St. Ive's	£1 8	1⅛	
8000	Carreg-hova (cop., lead), Salop	1	1¼	
1036	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	£9 14 3	3⅛	
4096	Castle Dinas (tin), St Colomb	2⅞	½	
6000	Caylan, North Wales	£2 3	2¾	
200	Cefn Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	38	85	
2000	Clara	1	1⅛	
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	14	15	
8000	Clowance Wood	8s.	⅜	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	6⅛	—	
15000	Connemara, Galway	4	⅛	
2510	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£15 16 9	¾	
20000	Coosheen (copper), Cork	1	1¼	
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	—	
1035	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer	8	14	
6130	Craigwen, Dinas Mowddwy	1	1	
800	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr	6½	—	
512	Creegbrawse (copper), Cornwall	13¾	—	
1500	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	—	
6400	Crow Hill, St. Stephen's	1¼	—	
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2⅞	¼	
10000	Cwm Darren (lead), Cardigansh.	13s.	⅜	
6700	Cwmdyle Rock & Green Lake	3½	1½	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh.	8	1	
3000	Dalrhiew (cop., lead), Brecon	£2 8 6	7½	
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	5½	2	
1400	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	60	—	
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	13¾	14	
3907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	¾	1	
5000	Devon Buller Gt. Consols	13s. 6d.	⅜	
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	4	—	
1600	Devon Great Tincroft (tin)	¼	—	
10000	Devon Tin Mines	1	—	
1244	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	£10 9	1½	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	11⅝	15⅝	
256	Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card.	31¾	22½	25
4096	East Alfred Consols	£1 1 6	⅜	
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	36	30	
1500	East Birch Tor [A] (tin), Devon	3	—	
1000	East Birch Tor [B]	1½	—	
5000	East Black Craig	12s. 6d.	—	
9000	East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beerferris	2⅜	⅛	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	19	4	
2048	East Wheal George, Walkhamp.	2½	—	
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	4	1⅛	
3500	East Wheal Vor (tin)	2¼	⅜	
564	Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	—	
536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	—	
1280	Egair Llec, Llanfihangel-y-Croy	7	—	
5000	Fee Donald (lead, antimony)	¼	1	
24000	Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun	1	—	
15000	Fron-isa and Craigiog (lead)	1	¼	
12000	Gallt-Ffrith-Rhedyn (lead)	3	3½	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	£2 8 6	¾	⅛ ⅜
4000	Gawton United	£2 12	⅜	
1024	Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	£5 10 3	6½	
8000	Glen Lead, Ireland	⅛	¼	
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12s.	—	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	103½	37½	35 37½
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	9	
30000	Great Cambrian	1	¼	
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	4⅛	3	
30000	Great Hewas United	£1 3	¼	
16868	Great Onslow Cons., Camelford	1¾	2	
1024	Great Sheba Consols	15⅝	13	
6000	Great South Tolgus	2½	6	
10000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	—	
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	34¾	21	22 23
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	2¾	1¼	
100000	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston	1	21s.	
1024	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	£14 7 3	11	
6000	Gwaynllifion (lead)	4s. 6d.	—	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	94	25	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	16s. 6d.	⅜	
5000	Haytor Consols (tin, copper)	4	—	
512	Helvellyn Consols (cop.)	1	13	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock	8	2	
10000	Hill Bridge Consols	1	2	
5000	Holne Moor (tin), Ashburton	2	—	
5000	Hope Valley	1½	2	
12000	Ivybridge (silver-lead)	13s. 6d.	¾	
2048	Kea Tremayne (tin)	nil.	¾	
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	£4 6 6	1⅛	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	5⅛	⅜	1
1698	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (cop.)	18	1	
1024	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	£5 6	5	
10285	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	3¼	1	1 1½
4000	Loveden United, Cardiganshire	1⅜	1	
20000	Ludgvan Lease (tin), St. Ives	½	⅜	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead), Devon	1¾	⅜	
2500	Madron United (tin), Cornwall	5	6¾	
1024	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2¼	—	
256	Messer, Bodmin	75	—	
6400	Michell (lead), Flint	5s. 6d.	⅝	
4096	Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4s.	—	
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	9½	3	
7500	Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek	1½	2	
20000	Mizen Head, Cork	⅜	⅛	
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	⅜	1s. 6d.	
6400	Mostyn (lead), Flint	¼	½	
1024	Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	—	
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw	1⅜	1⅜	
1700	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	3l. 8s.	6	
5000	North Britain Burra Burra	£2 13	½	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	£10 14	2	2⅛ 3½
1024	North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1	—	
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1½	⅛	
2500	North Frances (cop.), Illogan	4⅛	2⅝	
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	1¼	7	
21000	North Staffordshire Consols	1	—	
10000	North Towy and Cystanog	4s. 6d.	¼	
1128	North Wheal Crofty (copper)	£10 14 3	6⅝	
1024	N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	11	19	
1060	North Wheal Trelawny	£4 14 6	6¾	
12000	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1½	—	
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	5½	3	
7980	Old Avarack & Nancothan United	⅛	—	
10000	Old Trewether Consols	1	1	
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	4	5	
8000	Oola (sil.-lead, cop.), Limerick	1	1¼	
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	2⅜	1⅛	
10000	Pednandrea United (tin)	1	—	
10240	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	6¾	2½	
5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder	£1 6	1½	
1500	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	—	
5000	Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, co.)	3	½	
5000	Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	3½	1¼	
5000	Penllyne Court	18s.	¾	
128	Penmaen (gold), Merioneth	125	5	
4000	Penpompren	11s. 6d.	⅝	
640	Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	6	2½	
24000	Perran and Leisure Union	11s.	¾	
9259	Perran Consols (Perranuthnoe)	2	1¼	
12000	Perran Wheal George	¼	⅜	
1000	Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	5⅜	—	
2000	Polgear & Lanarrow (cop., tin)	£2 3	⅜	
50000	Poltimore (cop., gold), Devon	1	¾	
2400	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	8	2¾	
6400	Prideaux Wood, Luxillyan	1⅛	—	
10000	Resprym (copper), Lostwithiel	2	—	
10000	Rheidol United Mine	£1 6	1	
2500	Rhoswydol & Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	9	
12500	Rhosydd (slate), Festiniog	1	—	
12500	Ditto	6s.	—	
10000	Rinsey United	1	—	
25200	Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach	7s.	⅛	
256	Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	23	150	150 160
5000	Round Hill, Salop	£1 2	13	
5250	Silver Brook, Ashburton	1⅛	—	
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	1⅜	1⅛	
1500	Skiddaw & Blencathera, Keswick	11s.	—	
12000	Sortridge Consols	6s.	2¾	2¾ 3¼
12000	Sortridge and Bedford, Tavistock	8s. 4d.	⅛	
4000	South Bedford (copper)	2¼	1¾	
6000	South Bog (lead), Salop	14s. 6d.	½	
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	13	6	
20000	South Cork (silver, copper)	1	⅜	
5000	South Crenver (copper)	3¾	1¼	
256	South Garras	3	32½	
1024	So. Providence (tin), Sithney	—	—	
2000	South of Scotland	2⅜	—	
3500	South Speed, Uny Lelant	3	—	
2048	South Wales Consols	£2 3 4	1	
1105	South Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	nil.	5	
4096	South Wheal Yeoland	⅜	⅛	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	14	—	
5208	St. Austell Consols	£1 18	1½	
20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	1⅜	
30000	St. Hilary Wheal Friendship	1	1⅜	1½ 1⅝
512	St. Michael Penkevil (tin)	20	—	
1800	Swanpool, Budock	7	5	
10000	Taliesin (sil.-lead), Cardigansh.	2½	—	
20000	Tassan (lead), Ireland	13s	6s.	
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	£2 11	⅛	
6000	Thomas's United	£2 9	1	
6400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1⅛	1⅛	
12000	Trannack Consols	1	1	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	3½	1⅜	
25000	Treburget Consols, St. Teath	1	—	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	6¼	—	
4096	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	£1 8 6	¾	
10000	Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	1¼	2	
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	£1 19	4¼	
2000	Trenow Consols	£4 13 6	4¾	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	6	1	
2500	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	3¾	3¾	
3200	Ty-Maen, Whitford	⅜	—	
6400	Tyne Head (silver-lead, copper)	¼	¼	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglodd (slate), Carnar.	5	5	
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate)	1⅜	1½	
5000	Ulpha United Mines, Cumberl.	⅛	—	
6000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	£1 3	¼	
20000	Vale of Towy (lead)	⅜	¾	
2500	Welsh Potosi (new shares)	1	1⅜	
256	Wendron Consols	£32 15 5	50	
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	—	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	22	21	
2860	West Crinnis, St. Austell	2¾	3¾	
6400	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£6 0 8	—	
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1	1	
6000	West Polberro	16s.	2	
5500	West Rosewarne United	2	2	3
1056	West Stray Park	2	7	
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	20	19	
10000	West Wheal Jane	1⅜	¼	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.)	36	—	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	—	
12000	Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	1	1⅛	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6½	—	
256	Wheal Betsy (tin), St. Agnes	14¾	—	
539	Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	9⅜	—	
1024	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	£4 13	—	
1024	Wheal Carpenter, S. Sydenham	8⅛	2	
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	11	—	
4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	3½	1	
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Redruth	10	5⅛	
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20½	15	
6000	Wheal Grenville, Camborne	3¾	⅛	
10000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	£1 2	¾	
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1⅜	¾	
3000	Wheal Helen (tin), Breage	1⅛	3	
256	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£5 8 6	3¾	
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4¼	4¼	
6000	Wheal Langford	£1 6 6	¾	
512	Wheal Margery (tin), St. Ives	6½	—	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (Perran)	2	8⅛	
3400	Wh. Mary Great Consols (cop.)	6⅛	—	
5000	Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens	1	1	
4000	Wheal Maudlin	2	1⅛	
512	Wheal Montague (tin)	6¾	—	
8960	Wheal Peru, Cornwall	10s. 6d.	¼	
4000	Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	£1 5 6	—	
2048	Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard	3	—	
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2¼	1⅛	
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	3¾	—	
952	Wheal Stanley, St. Columb	⅛	—	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (copper), Illogan	2¾	1¼	
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	19¾	13	12 13
1044	Wheal Trenwith (copper, tin)	5⅛	6¾	
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	5	5⅛	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead)	1¼	—	
3167	Wheal Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	£6 9 3	2	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	21¼	6	
1024	Wheal Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk.	£6 13	4	
6400	Wheal Whitleigh	2	—	
4096	Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	£4 0 6	3	
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	6s	¾	
4096	Wood (lead), Beerferris	10s. 6d.	⅜	
10000	Wryagan (Preference)	1	1¼	
100	Wyndham Consols	44	44	
4906	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4¼	1	

MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Price.
20000	Angarrack Consols	1	1⅛
10000	Arundell Copper	1½	⅜
250	Berrow Consols	£6 16	—
1800	Blaen Caylen (lead)	£1 1 6	—
5000	Bodewl, S. Wales	£1 7	⅛
6000	Bolenowe	1⅜	1¼
1180	Bridford Consols	£5 9	—
812	Butterdon (lead)	5½	1⅛
5000	Callington Valley Con.	1	—
6000	Camdwr Mawr	18s.	—
6000	Caradon Wood (lead)	£1 4 6	—
30000	Carbery West, Ireland	½	⅛
5000	Caroline Wh. Prosper	2	5
6400	Carvath United	2	2⅜
10000	Caton (silver-lead)	3s.	—
4422	Cefn Gwyn, Cardigan	£1 13 6	½
1000	Collacombe	10	—
2400	Cwm Consols (tin)	1¼	5
6000	Cwm Eigia, Carnar.	1	1
12000	Ditto	⅛	⅛
5000	Devon United	1	⅜
8000	Dinas Great Consols	⅛	—
30000	Drewsteignton	⅛	⅛
10000	Dunsley Wh. Phœnix	1	2
1024	E. Boscean, St. Just	3	3
6144	East Caradon (cop.)	£1 16	2¼
5500	East Frongoch (lead)	⅜	⅜
6000	Ea. Trelawny (sil.-ld.)	⅛	⅜
12000	East Wheal Robert	—	¼
10000	Glanseevin	4s.	—
24000	Glenaulin & Carivilleen	⅛	⅛
512	Great Rough Tor	37	5
12000	Great Sortridge	—	⅛
10000	Great Treveddoe	2	2
10000	Great Wh. Martha	¼	⅜
10000	Havon & Henfiwch	⅝	⅛
4096	Hemerdon Consols	£1 1 6	1
5000	Herodscoomb	1¼	—
30000	Irish Consols	1	—
2048	Ivy Tor Consols	£2 3 6	—
16	Kenmare (copper)	91¼	—
8000	Kerry (lead)	1	—
20000	Kilraine, Donegal	3s.	⅛
12000	Lady Grenville	1	⅜
20000	Leighcloon	¼	¼
5985	Mount's Bay Consols	2¼	2
16	Mucksna (copper)	5	—
2360	Nant-ar-Nelle	⅛	—
320	Nent Force, Alston	1	1½
3072	Newton St. Cyres	1	—
1024	New Wh. Friendsh.	nil.	5
256	North Fowey (cop.)	4¾	—
6400	North Hingston Cons.	1s. 6d.	⅛
128	Oakeley (cop., gold)	1	25
1000	Paul's Downs (cop.)	6⅛	7
5000	Pendeen Consols	⅛	1⅛
7037	Penquean, St. Breock	2¼	1⅜
6000	Perran (silver-lead)	⅛	⅜
10000	Polgooth & Woodclose	1⅛	—
2048	Ponterwyd, Cardigan	2¾	—
3860	Prignant Consols	1	1s. 6d.
10000	Quintrell Downs	⅛	⅛
8000	Red Dragon, Wales	1	⅜
240	Retallack United	1	—
4000	Ritton Castle (lead)	16s	1¼
5000	Round Hill	£1 12	1⅛
100000	Royal Hibernian	1	⅜
32	S. Ball. & W. Penstru.	50	105
6000	Severn (lead, cop.)	2s.	—
21000	South Devon Consols	1	⅜
240	South Trelawny	1⅜	—
3072	South-West Phœnix	£1 13 6	1
1000	South Wheal Lovel	13s. 6d.	1⅜
4000	South Wheal Russell	11s. 6d.	⅜
10000	Tamar Maria	⅜	¾
1800	Teign Hope (Dart.)	1	—
12000	Tregoneb. & Fatwork	1	1⅛
4000	Tremollett Down	16s.	1s.
4000	Tresellyn Consols	12s	⅜
16	Trinity (cop., lead)	25	—
10000	Waterford (copper)	1	—
2048	West Goginan, Card.	4¾	⅜
1024	West Phœnix	18⅜	—
256	West Sharp Tor	47	—
12000	West Sortridge	2s.	⅜
5000	West Wheal Arthur	⅛	⅛
6000	W. Wh. Friendship	1	1
512	Wh. Clinton (lead)	1	1
4096	Wheal Edward	2	4¾
5000	Wheal Fanny	£1 12	⅜
2048	Wh. Fanny, Perran	£1 12	⅜
512	Wheal Freedom	1	1
1536	Wheal Gill	10	12¾
2048	Wh. Hender, Crowan	5	⅜
4800	Wheal Ludcott	13s.	—
8000	Wheal Penelope	1	—
6000	Wheal Pollard	13s. 6d.	⅜
10000	Wheal Samson	1	—
4000	Wheal Surprise	1	⅜
1024	Wheal Trelusback	6⅛	—
3000	Wheal Tristrem	3	—
5000	Willow Bank (lead)	11s.	—
10000	Yorkshire Min. Co.	⅛	—

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
100000	Agua Fria	1	⅜ ⅝	½
30000	Anglo-Australian Gold	1	—	—
100000	Anglo-Californian	⅛	⅛ ¼	¼
20000	Australian	6	1 1½	1⅛
60000	Australian Cordillera	1	—	—
50000	Ave Maria	1	—	—
210000	Carrons Creek	½	⅛ ¼	—
100000	Colonial Gold	1	¼ ⅜	⅜ ½
350000	Copper Miners of England	Stock	43 48	—
8000	Ditto, Pref., 7½ per cent.	25	24 26	24½
70000	English and Australian Cop.	5	1⅛ 2	—
25000	Fortuna	¾	⅜ 1⅛	—
100000	Great Nugget Vein	1	⅜ ⅝	—
72000	Grand Duchy of Baden	1	⅛ ⅜	—
60000	Liberty	1	—	—
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal)	1	¾ 1	—
103815	Mariquita	1	⅜ ⅝	—
20000	Mexican and South Amer.	9	6½ 7	6⅝
60000	New Granada	1	¼ ⅜	⅜
200000	Nouveau Monde	1	¼ ¼	—
10000	Pontgibaud Silver-lead	20	15 16	—
100000	Port Phillip	1	⅜ ⅜	—
60000	Quartz Rock	1	—	—
50000	South Australian	1	1 1⅛	⅛
70000	Waller	1	⅜ ⅝	—
100000	West Mariposa	1	⅛ ⅜	—

*** In accordance with an announcement to that effect, we have removed the prices from all mines in the above list where alterations have not been forwarded, or the price given confirmed, for a period of one month: we hope by that means to remove one difficulty,—that of purchasers or sellers being deceived by the quotation in the current Journal being represented as the present value, although the price may have varied considerably since it first appeared. We hope, also, to bring the parties concerned into more frequent communication with regard to any alteration in the present position or prospects of their respective adventures; and, we need hardly add, that we shall be happy to fill up all the blanks, on receipt of the quotation at which business has actually been transacted, guaranteed by the name and address of our correspondent.

London: Printed by Richard Middleton, and published by Henry English (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 26, Fleet Street, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—*March* 24, 1855.